CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,333—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1891.

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...
"Glentromie"... ... ...
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
} Rs. 21 Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th Jan.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	24th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	31st ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.	7th Feb.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st ,,
B.L. GANGES	4208	800	T. J. Alderton	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.	7th Mar.
B.L. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st ,,
B.L. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.	4th Apr.
B.L. ROSETTA	3225	700	G. Gadd	11th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th ,,
† SIAM	3041	503	H. T. Weighell.	2nd May
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	21th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	About 1891.
BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	15th Jan.
ROSETTA	3525	700	G. Gadd	29th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th January, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO			1st Feb. 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	1st April 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12th, 1891

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. 91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Mar. 91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSKIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	650	15th Jan. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	24th Jan. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
5th January, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
ASIA	3,560	J. Laird	27th Jan.



THE above Steamer has been built specially in view of the Indian Trade, and has every comfort for First-class Passengers.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1891.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 2-8-0.

THE ADVENTURES OF

THOMAS BROWN,

A GRIFFIN,

By F. C. O. BEAMAN, Esq., C. S.

THACKER & CO., LD.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve months ... ... Rs. 26
Six months ... ... ,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay, or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d per quarter.
OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND OUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 21st January.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on 17th January, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 18th January, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 20th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th January 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking via Japan, America, Australia &c
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IODIZED
SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI
OR
BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per Jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF CAMPHOR.
PREPARED FROM AN OLD ESTABLISHED FORMULA.

This valuable Preparation has been for many years in constant use in several English Hospitals, and is largely prescribed by the Faculty.
Its properties render it a Safe, Speedy, and Efficacious Cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough and Influenza; invaluable for subduing and curing Asthma; mitigating irritation of the throat, cough and difficulty of breathing in Pulmonary Consumption.
The sanction accorded it by many eminent medical men in England is of itself a guarantee that, unlike most of the nostrums in use, it does not alleviate through nauseating the stomach and lowering the vital force, but by its Balsamic and Tonic influence on the air passages, effects a rapid and effectual cure.
Per Bottle, Re. 1, and Re. 1-12.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by
THACKER and Co., LD.,
Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.
*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for Self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on Application.

THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co. of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Ant septic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay Stations. Rs. 5½.
AGENTS :—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO HOSPITALS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, DISPENSARIES, ETC.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, are prepared to supply DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICAL APPLIANCES, MEDICINE CHESTS, etc., specially selected to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate, on exceedingly advantageous terms. T. & Co.'s large and extensive dealings enable them to buy in the best markets at the lowest rates, thus placing them in a position to fill indents at considerably cheaper rates than goods can be obtained by private import from Europe. The saving of time gained by purchasing on the spot is worthy of consideration at all times, and in the case of MEDICINES, DRUGS, etc, cannot be overrated.

N. B.—The Prices quoted for DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS are (SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT) the amount depending upon the extent of the order.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & Co. LD., BOMBAY

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
The Cure of Consumption, further communications for a Remedy for Tuberculosis, by Prof. Koch	0	10
Chamber's Encyclo, Vol. 6, New edition, cloth	6	4
Do. do. half morocco	9	6
Amateur Work, Vol. 2, New Series	4	12
Queens (The) Prime Ministers, Lord Melbourne	2	4
Lucas' Historical Geography of the British Colonies, Vol. 2, West Indies	4	12
London Pictorially Described, by J. F. Porter	1	4
Aldine Poets, Chatterton's Poetical Works, 2 vols, edited by W. W. Skeat		
Malleson, G. B., Indian Mutiny, 1 vol, cloth	3	2
Saintsbury's (G.) Essays on English Literature, 1780-1860, cloth	4	12
French Cookery for Ladies, by A. "Cordon Bleu," cloth	3	2
Pax Vobiscum. A Series of Addresses	0	10
Canterbury Poets, Women Poets of the Victorian Era	0	10
Goldsmith's (O.) Complete Works. Routledge's Standard Library	2	4
Griffiths' (A. B.) Researches in Micro-Organisms, illustrated with 52 figures	3	12
Guicciardini (F.) Counsels and Reflections translated by Ninian Hall Thomson	3	12
Dickens' Bleak House, Pethericks Edition	1	9
,, ,, Crown Edition	3	2
Fauna of British India Birds, Vol 2	12	8
Burnand's Happy Thoughts	3	2
Little Artists 1st Steps Drawing	3	2
Adeline's Art Dictionary	4	12
Barker's Our Boys and Girls at School	0	10
Trevor on Railways	12	8
London Post Office Directory, 1891	20	0
MacMillan's Col. Library Malay. Archepelago	1	8
MacMillan's Col. Library Bolduword's Colonial Reformer	1	8
Lovell's (K. R.) Nature's Wonder Workers (Insect World)	3	2
Shelley's Poetical Works complete. Edited by Douden, 1 vol	4	12
Bohn's Handbook Athletics	2	4
Story of the Nations Mexico	3	2
Aldine Poets, Vaughan's Sacred Poetry	1	9
Webster's International Dicty, Pt. 1, to be completed in 12 monthly parts	1	9
Encore Reciter complete. Marshall and Steele	2	4
Nautical Almanac, 1894	2	0
Swanzy's Diseases of the Eye. New Edition	6	12
Verne's (Jules) A Family without a Name	3	12
Holme's (Wendell) Over the Teacups	3	12
Lord Chesterfield's Wordly Wisdom Selections from his Letters and Characters; by G. B. Hill.	3	12
Chess for Beginners, by R. B. Swinton, cloth	2	14
Every Man his Own Lawyer, New Edition	4	4
Lay Sermons for Practical People by Rev. Freeman Wills	2	4
Light of Asia, New Edition, by Sir E. Arnold	3	12
Armies (The) of Europe, illustrated, translated by Count Gleichen	7	8
Morgan's (Lloyd) Animal Life and Intelligence, cloth	10	0
International Science Series Socialism, New and Old	3	2
Hewitt (G.) Severe Vomiting during Pregnancy	3	12
Adventure Series, Buccaneers and Marooners of America, by H. Pyle	3	2
Infantry Drill revised to July 1890, New Edition.	0	10
British Journal of Photography Almanack, 1891	0	10
Service (The) Almanack, 1891	1	0
Told After Supper	2	4
Kimkerbacker Nuggets, Goethe's Boyhood, &c., 2 vols	3	2
Salon Pictures Societes des Artistes. English Edition, 1890	5	6
Beeton's Annual Brothers in Arms	0	10
Peck's Popular Handbook of Astronomy,	13	2
Burke's Peerage, 1891	23	12
MacMillan's Col. Library, Misss Young Two Penni'ess Princesses	1	8
Stevenson's (L.) Ballads, cloth	3	12
De Brette's Peerage, 1891, complete	19	12
Lowell's (J. R.) Writings, Literary Essays, Vol. 4	3	12
Chamber's Journal, 1891, vol	5	10
Browning's (E. B.) Aurora Leigh	3	2
Stanley's Surveying and Levelling Instruments	4	12
Whitaker's Almanack, 1891, } bound	1	9
Do. paper covers	0	10
Hazel's Annual, cloth, 1891	2	4
Bench and Bar; Reminiscences of Sorjeant Robinson	3	12
The World's Great Explorers; by Ferdinand Magellan	2	13
The development of Africa; by A. Silva White	8	12
Tales; by Douglas Jerrold	2	4
Lowell's Literary Essays. 3 vols., each	3	12
Morley's English Writers, Vol. 6, Chaucer to Caxton	3	12
Black is White, or, Continuity Continued; by "The Prig"	2	4
Goldsmith's Vicar, with preface, by Austin Dobson, and Illustrations; by Hugh Thomson.	3	12
Tales and Sketches; by Lord Beaconsfield	2	4
Some Principles of Every Day Art; by L. F. Day	2	4
Guillotine the Great and Her Successors	3	12
Koch on the Cure of Consumption	0	10
Great Writers' Series—Sheridan	0	10
Galloway's Letters to Tomy Shooters	4	12
Mitchell's Practical Assaying	20	0
Morris' Geometrical Drawing	1	0
Spanish Games of Cards	0	10
Italian Games of Cards	0	10
MacMillan's School Atlas, Physical and Political	4	12
Lloyd's Sketches of Indian Life. Coloured plates	3	12
Senilia: Poems in Prose by Turgenif	0	10
Nasmith's Modern Cotton Spinning Machinery, its Principles and Construction	9	6
Croll's Philosophical Basis of Evolution	4	12
Berge's Complete Natural History, 16 coloured plates and 300 small illustrations	3	4
Nelson's Life, by Latham Browne	11	4
Heroes of the Nations—Gustavus Adolphus	3	4
Billroth's Care of the Sick—at Home and in Hospital	3	12
Troup's with Stanley's Rear Column	10	0
Fifty Years in Ceylon; by the late Major T. Skinner	9	6
Thro' the Saddle and Stable Room; by A. T. Fisher, late 21st Hussars	8	12
The English and American Mechanic, 85 engravings	5	10
James' Unknown Horn of Africa, Cheap edition	4	12
Salwey's Light Railways as a Practical Means of Exploration	3	4
Earle's English Prose, its Elements, History and Usage	10	0
Walker's the Severn Tunnel, its Constructions and Difficulties	13	4
Metal Turning; by a Foreman Pattern Maker, 81 engravings	2	8
Home Life on an Ostrich Farm, with illustration	3	4
Family Herald, new volume	3	4
Dolan's Pasteur and Rabies	1	0
Walker's the Severn Tunnel, its Constructions and Difficulties	13	4
Hamley's War in the Crimea	3	4
Family Herald Supplement, new Vol	1	9
Roger's Persian Tales	4	12
Cassell's Magazine of Art, vol 1890	10	0
By Sea and Land—Gordon Stables	3	4
Daudet's Port Tarascon in English	4	12
Rulers of India—Cornwallis	1	9
Bottone on Electro-Motors	1	14
Jones' Asbestos—Its Properties, Occurrence and Uses	7	12
Twixt School and College; by Gordon Stables	3	4
Mayne Reid: A Memoir of	3	12
In God's Way; by Bjarnson, English translation,	2	4
The Chief Justice; by Franzos, English translation	2	4
Maupassants Pierre et Jean, English translation	2	4
Scenes through the Battle Smoke (Afghanistan and Egypt); by Rev. A. Male. Illustrated	6	9
City Boys in the Woods. A Trapping Venture in Maine, illustrated	5	10
Foster's Whist Manual (American Whist)	2	4
Jenkins' Vest Pocket Lexicon of all except Familiar Words	1	9
Lady Dufferin's Our Viceregal Life in India. New and cheap edition	4	8
Public Health, Air and Education, Catechism on	0	10
Palgrave's Treasury of Sacred Song	2	13
How to Shade from Models	2	4
Gleanings for the Curious; by Bomhaugh.—A Melange of Excerpta	6	9
Lives of the Norths, by Dr. Jessopp, 3 vols. Bohen's Standard Library	6	12
Ryland's Chronological Outlines of English Literature	3	12
Donaldson's Drawing and Rough Sketching for Marine Engineers	3	12
Hoffmann's Cyclopœdia and Card and Table Games	6	10
Jackson's Commercial Botany of the Nineteenth Century	2	4
Schauerman on Wood Carving	4	12
Balzac's Shorter Stories—Camelot Series	0	10
Dust and its Dangers; by T. M Prudden	1	0
Barker's Facts and Figures for 1891; edited by T. P. Whittaker	1	4
Romance of Science—Soap Bubbles	1	8
Do. do. Spinning Tops	1	8
Hassafeed's Italian Prose Reader	1	4
Arabian Nights. New Aldine Edition, beautifully illustrated, 4 vols	15	0
Hoffmann's Stage Conjuring	1	8
Ibsen's Prose Dramas, Vol. 4, Emperor and Galilean	2	4
Allsopp's Electric Bell Construction	2	4
A Vision of Saints; by Author of "Epics of Hades"	3	12
Roberts' Mesmerists' Manual	0	10
Ostwald's Outlines of General Chemistry, translated by Dr. J. Walker	7	12
Dr. Thomson's Influenza: an Historical Survey.	13	4
Seeley's Expansion of England, paper	1	8
,, ,, cloth	2	8
Gerar's Bis: Some Stories retold	3	14
Findlay's Working and Management of an English Railway, cheap edition	1	9
Fortification—Its Past Achievement, Present Development and Future Progress, by Major Sydenham Clark, R. E.	13	4
An Old Coachman's Chatter, by E. Corbet. Illustrated	9	6
Wall's Dictionary of Photography, 2nd edition	1	6
Ball's Effects of Use and Disuse (Nature Series).	2	4
Life and Teaching of St. Patrick	1	9
London in Little: a Pocket Book for any one	0	10
On and Off Duty: Episodes of Military Life, with coloured plates	7	8
Biddulph's Afghan Poetry of the 7th Century	6	9
William's Chemistry of Iron and Steel Making	5	10
Sancta Respublica Romana, History of Rome and Italy, A.D. 395-888	4	12
Daniel's Industrial Competition in England	7	8
Lazy Tour of Two Idle Apprentices	3	4
Scouting for Stanley in East Africa; by Thomas Stevens, the Bicyclist	4	12
Dante's Treatise DeVulgari Eloquentia; translated into English	1	0
Browne and Griffith's Manual of Assaying	4	12
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, Dec. 1890	2	4
Talbot's Persian Selections, with translation, 2 vols	10	0
Chatterbox, Volume 1890, cloth	3	4
——,,—— boards	1	14
Nister's Holiday Annual, 1891	3	4
Little Wide Awake, vol., cloth		4
Little Folks, vol., cloth	3	4
——,,—— boards	1	14

NOVELS.

Johny Ludlow; by Mrs. H. Woods, 5th series	2	4
Between Life and Death—Barrett	1	4
A Ward of the Golden Gate—Bret Harte	2	4
The Great Taboo—Grant Allen	2	4
Basil and Annette; by Farjeon	1	4
The Freaks of Lady Fortune	1	4
When we were Boys; by O'Brien, M. P.	3	0
The Mistletoe Bough—Miss Braddon's Annual	0	10
Diproe's Annual, 1891	0	10
Judy's Annual, 1891	0	10
Illustrated London News, Xmas No. 1891	1	0
Idolators; by Robert Haigh	3	12
The Silver Sickle; by F. F. Moore	0	10
Sidney; by Margaret Deland	3	12
A Marked Man; by Ada Cambridge	1	4
Miss Nobody	1	4
The Rajah's Heir	3	12
Marcia; by Norris	1	4
My Shipmate Louise; by Clark Russell	1	4
Armoral of Lyonesse	1	4
A Fluttered Dovecot; by Manville Fenn	3	4

THACKER AND CO., LD.
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. To watches, clocks, chronometers, &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with thorough good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MR. LOCKHART'S
GREAT JUBILEE PICTURE.

THE REPRODUCTION in Photogravure of this Picture, containing 290 PORTRAITS of those present at HER MAJESTY'S JUBILEE CEREMONIAL in Westminster Abbey, is now on view at

MESSRS. THACKER & CO.'S

The original Picture, painted by Mr. Lockhart for Her Majesty, is 12 feet by 8. The Reproduction, which gives all the Portraits almost as Faithfully as the Original, is 39 inches by 26 inches.

THACKER & CO., LD.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES.
PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	as.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes	7	0
Glaze Kid Court Shoes	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
Do. do. Stout	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

COUGH! COLD!! BRONCHITIS!!!
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

A SAFE and Palatable Preparation, of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent and Balsamic Properties.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. F. S. MADON & CO., MARKET, BOMBAY.

SYMPHONIUMS!!!

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.

Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription, Rs. 17 per year including postage.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.
Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 ,,
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BOARHOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 ,,
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 ,,
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 ,,

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY.—Rs. 48 for one year; 25 for 6 months; 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 1 month in advance, postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST THREE NIGHTS
OF THE POPULAR ENTERTAINERS,
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,

An Entertainment without equal in Anglo-American Minstrelsy.
Original in Conception from Start to Finish.

Our Unique Combination received Saturday Night by an audience that was demonstrative in its welcome, and yet keenly discriminative, and unbiassed in its judgment. WHAT MORE could a Company WISH FOR?

OUR NEW PROGRAMME.

Instantaneously caught, and continuously held the appreciation of the audience, and made them roar and scream with delight!!

Admission as usual. Box Office:—SOUNDY & Co.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16.

BENEFIT TO MISS MAY HABGOOD,
The Brilliant Solo Pianiste and Accompaniste.
Under the immediate Patronage and Presence of Their Excellencies,
LORD AND LADY HARRIS,
AND A PARTY FROM GOVERNMENT HOUSE.
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE.

SCOTTISH CONCERT.

THE ANNUAL CONCERT
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF
THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE
WILL BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21st, at 9 p.m.,
IN THE PRESENCE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND
LADY HARRIS.

PROGRAMME:—

PART I.

Organ Solo .... Marche de la Reine ...... Ascher. Mr. Mant.
Solo .... Mr. Hebditch.
Solo .... Jessie's Dream .... John Blockley (A story of the Relief of Lucknow) Lady Morland.
Solo .... Lochaber no More .... Old Scottish. Mr. Chisholm.
Solo .... Castles in the Air.......... Ballantine. Mrs. Macmillan.
Duet .... Violets .... Behrend. Lady Morland and Mr. Hebditch.

Interval.

Highland Bagpipes. Marches, Strathspeys, Reels .... Mr. Ferguson.

PART II.

Organ Solo........ { (a) Intermezzo .... B. Tours. (b) Andante............ Wely. } Mr. Mant.
Solo........... Willie's gane to Melville Castle.. Old Scottish. Mrs. Macmillan.
Solo........... Mary Morison .... Old Scottish. Mr. Chisholm.
Solo........... The Children's Home.......... Fred. Cowen. (with Organ accompaniment) Lady Morland.
Duet .... Hunting Tower .... Old Scottish Mrs. Macmillan and Mr. Marshall Reid.
Quartette...... Auld Lang Syne.................. Burns. Mrs. Macmillan, Lady Morland, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Hebditch.

Accompanists: Mr. F. Seymour Dove, Captain Heyman, and Mr. R. N. Mant.

Reserved Tickets, price Rs. 4, may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co, Rampart Row. Entrance Re. 1.

THE s. s. "VERAX" has ARRIVED from MIDDLESBRO' and DISCHARGES in the STREAM.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

All claims must be adjusted before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

The Steamer's Surveyor will attend to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 14th January 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for Half-year ending 31st December, 1890, including the DIVIDEND out of Surplus Profit for Half-year ended 30th June, 1890, have this day been Posted.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th January, 1891.

FOR SALE.

AN English-built LANDAU, by Kinross, of London, specially built for Indian climate, Handsome, Light and Easy running, very little used. Suitable to one Horse or pair, complete .... Rs. 1,400

A Grey high cast ARAB, 7 years, very handsome, good action, perfect Temper, Fast, regularly driven in above .... Price Rs. 700

A set of English Patent Leather Silver Mounted HARNESS, very little used...................................Rs. 125

A set of plated Bombay-made HARNESS, very little used ....Rs. 15

If the whole turn-out is taken .... Price Rs. 2,000

N. B.—The Landau itself cost Rs. 2,000.

Apply to
DINSHA D. DAVER, Esquire,
Barrister-at-Law, Chowpatty, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE GORDON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 26th day of January, 1891, at 4 P. M. for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 5th January, 1891.

"(A) In consequence of the fact that no adequate offer has yet been made for the purchase of the Company's Mill premises or any part thereof, either by public auction or private contract, pursuant to the resolution of the Shareholders passed in July and confirmed in August last, and of the necessity for selling the same without delay, *it is resolved* that the Directors and Agents of this Company respectively and any one or more of them respectively be and they are hereby requested and authorized and are at liberty to bid for and purchase the same at auction only either alone or in partnership with any other person or persons or for any of their constituents, but subject to such purchase being ratified by the Shareholders of this Company at a subsequent Meeting."

"(B) That the 90th Article of Association be amended by adding to the end thereof these words "And that rule (E) shall not apply to the purchase by the Directors or any of them of the whole or any part of the Company's Mill premises at any auction sale thereof to be held pursuant to the special resolution of the Shareholders passed on the 28th day of July last and confirmed on the 13th day of August last."

By order of the Directors,
For the Gordon Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld.
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th January 1891.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE OR ON SUBSCRIPTION.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on the 14th January 1891, at As. 10 per Shilling:—

	Rs.	a
FICTION.		
Bishop's Bible, a Novel; by D. C. Murray and Henry Herman, (new edition)	2	4
Do. do. (special edition).	3	2
Burnt Million; by James Payn do.	3	2
Cash on Delivery; by F. Du Boisgobey, 2 vols.	1	0
Goldsmith's Ward: A Tale of London City in the Fifteenth Century; by Mrs. Reade	3	12
Hadasseh, or "From Captivity to the Persian Throne"; by E. Lenty Collins	3	12
Miss Pringle's Pearls; by Mrs. G. L. Banks	2	4
Ocean Tragedy; by W. Clark Russell	3	2
Soldier and a Maid; A Romance of the Late War in Burmah; by F. M. Peacock	3	10
Syrlin; by Ouida (special edition)	3	2
What will Mrs. Grundy Say or a Calamity on Two Legs; by Miochael Rustoff	2	4
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Barth's Travels in Timbuktu and the Soudan	1	4
Buccaneers and Marooners of America, being an account of the Famous Adventures and Daring Deeds of certain Notorious Freebooters of the Spanish Main, edited by Howard Pyle	3	2
Good Company, edited by the Rev J. Jackson Wray, vol VI	1	14
Happy Thoughts by F.C. Burnand, with Illustrations from Punch	3	2
In and Out of Central America, by F. Vincent...	3	12
Life and Religion; by the late Joseph Leckie, D. D., with Biographical Sketches by his son...	3	12
Pleasures of Life, Part I; by Sir J. Lubbock, Bart, M.P.	1	10
Portraits and Autographs, A Album for People.	0	10
Short Plays for Drawing Room Performances, by F. C. Burnand and other Popular Authors	1	10
Told After Supper by Jerome K. Jerome, with 96 or 97 Illustrations; by Kenneth M. Skeaping...	2	4
World's Religions: A Popular Account of Religions, Ancient and Modern; by G. T. Bellany, M.A., B.S.C.	5	0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY,
GRAND MILITARY AND NAVAL NIGHT.
ADMISSION 8 ANNAS,
SKATES FREE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, Petition for Probate of the Will of LAKHAMSI UKEDA, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

GANGBAI, widow of the said deceased and VALAIBAI, widow of GOKUL OOKERDA, the Executrix is named in the will of the said deceased .... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 12th day of January in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one and in the Fifty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 12th day of January, 1891.
Messrs. CONROY and BROWN,
Petitioners' Attornies.

NOTICES.

THE PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the Fifteenth day of January, 1891, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution, that is to say:—

That the Company be moved up voluntarily under the Provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and that Mr. S. D. Sassoon, of Bombay, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up, and that the remuneration of such Liquidator for his services in the winding up be fixed at half per cent on the assets of the Company in addition to his and of pocket expenses.—Dated, Bombay, the 5th day of January, 1891.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON AND CO.,
Agents.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુંo

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

PERAK GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS are invited for the construction and subsequent maintenance for 12 months of a LINE of METRE GAUGE RAILWAY from the Port of Telok Anson on the Perak River to Tapah, a distance of about 22¼ miles.

Plants and specifications may be seen at the offices of the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, the Resident Councillor, Penang, the Secretary to the Government at Perak at Taiping, and the Government Engineer for Railways at Telok Anson during the usual office hours.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tapah Railway" should be sent in to the Secretary to the Government of Perak at Taiping not later than the 1st February, 1891.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to the Government of Perak.
Taiping, 4th November, 1890.

"PARENTS AND GUARDIANS."

A LADY in good position wishes ONE or TWO LITTLE GIRLS, orphans or whose parents are abroad, to board and educate with her own children. Edinburgh part of year, country house in summer. Resident English Governess (music, French acquired abroad, &c., &c).

References given and required.

For terms apply to "M. A.," care of Messrs. ROGERS and Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to ACT XXVIII of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of EDWARD PENTON POWNEY, late of Fyfield House, in the county of Southampton, Milden Hall, in the county of Suffolk and Botton Street, Piccadilly, in the county of Middlesex, European deceased, (who died at No. 15, Botton Street, aforesaid, on or about the 23rd day of July, 1890, and Letters of Administration, with a copy of his Will annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 16th day of December, 1890, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to PHILIP BOURCHIER SAVILE, of Bombay, one of the duly constituted attorneys of Fendall Thompson and Cecil Du Pre Penton Powney, the executors named in the said Will for their use and benefit and limited until they or either of them shall obtain Probate of the said Will granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Philip Bourchier Savile on his behalf at their office No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 21st day of February, 1891, as after that date the said Philip Bourchier Savile as such administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased, then in his hands, to the said Fendall Thompson and Cecil Du Pre Penton Powney as the persons thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 6th day of January, 1891.

CONROY & BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

FOR SALE.

ARAB HORSES! PERSIAN HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of EXCELLENT ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, containing among them most of the best Horses landed this season, have arrived by the last ten Mails, at the well-known Commission Stables, at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co, Ld., conducted by Messrs. Suleman bin Dawood and Co., the well-known importers of the best Arab and Persian Horses. The largest stock of horses in Bombay to select from, consisting of Racers Hunters, Galloways and excellent Racing and Polo Ponies, suitable for Gentlemen, Nabobs, Rajas, Officers and Regimental purposes.

SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.,
Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

FOR SALE.
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

JUST ARRIVED best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 and 14 lbs.

A pair of strong and fast trotting Bay WALERS, 5 years, 15·2 high, very quiet, with a set of English-made plated double Harness, the property of a Gentleman left for England.

A handsome and well built English chara-banc with Patent brake, suitable for a Pair of Walers and four-in-hand, very little used.

A light and neat English-built new victoria by Lewis

An English-built new Stanhope with a removeable Hood, concealed lady's steps and rest back, suitable for one or pair of Horses.

Carriages and horses let out by months at moderate charges.

Second-hand carriages of sorts always on hand for sale and hire.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING!
SERVANTS' CLOTHING!!
FOR
BROADCLOTHS, SERGES, TWEEDS
AND
BLANKETING,
Of all colours and pieces and suitable for all grades of servants.
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Is the latest Production of the Celebrated Manufacturers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, of STUTTGART.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Supersedes in every respect the so favourably and widely known Sympathetic Square PIANOFORTE by the same Makers.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has no rival in withstanding the Severest Test of an Indian Climate.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Keeps in tune for a longer period than even Instruments double or treble its Price.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Though more costly, is sold at the same Price as its less costly Predecessor, the SYMPATHETIC SQUARE.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has the most effective check-repeating action extant.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is Durable, Superior, Elegant, has a Delicate Touch, is Powerful and Pure in Tone.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
None Genuine unless bearing the Name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART, in full.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Carries a Guarantee of 5 YEARS for any Climate, a risk which no Firm in INDIA has ever cared or dared to run.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is sold for Cash Rs. 780. One year, Rs. 72 per month; two years, Rs. 38.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has an Ivory Medallion with the following Inscription:—Built expressly for the Climate of India by Order of

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £45,000, and now amounts to £974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £353,643, and now amount to £7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the
Day of ______________ 18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______________
Address ______________
Occupation ______________
188

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1862........	£309,690 0 0
"	1885........	£988,156 0 0
"	1886........	£955,039 0 0
"	1889........	£1,101,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to .... } £3,473,114 5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,260,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class o sheeing done.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOSS OF VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone cives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug, and may be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in small Tins.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.,
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND...........£140,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per Annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the Exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.............. ..£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 81,68,062·50
Balance in Course of Payment.........$ 18,31,937·50
Reserve Fund..............................$ 54,82,127·20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton Surrey.
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent., on daily balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on Application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

WANTED.

BOOT and SHOE TRADE WANTED a Representative in Bombay to TAKE ORDERS from the SAMPLES of MAJOR HOWE'S celebrated BRAND of BOOTS and SHOES. (Goods can be shipped direct to respectable houses).

Apply, Major HOWE, Boot and Shoe manufacturer, 13 Queen Victoria Street, City London.

WANTED.

EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our

GENERAL SEED CATALOGUE
for the coming season.

This is the grandest SEED LIST ever pubished in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
LANDOUR, MUSSOORIE,
N.-W. P.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and Native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English of any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Musjid Bunder.	Bhosawul Junction *ac*	Chindwara	Parus
Chinchpoogly	Sowda	Satari	Dapki
Parel Station	Nimborah	Shapura	Akola
Dadur	Raver	Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Sion	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Coorla	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Moortizapore
Ghat-Cooper	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Mohona
Bhandoop	Mandwa	Wangni	Koorun
Tannah *a*	Dongergaum	Nerel	Budnaira
Deewa	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Malker
Callian Junction *ab*	Khundwa *ab*	Kurjut *ab*	Chandoor
Titwalla	Jawar	Padesdari	Damergaum
Khadawali	Beerh	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Wassind	Singaji	Lanowlee *a*	Dygaum
Shapoor	Harsud	Karli	Wurdah *b*
Atgaum	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Pownar
Khurde	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Sindee
Kussarah *a*	Hurda *a*	Salaivadi	Boree
Egutpoora	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Kapri
Ghotee	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Saigaon
Bailgaum	Sewnee	Poona *bdd*	Jehwoor
Deolalee B. Siding	Dharam	Loonee	Keim
Nassick Rd *a*	Khundi	Oorooloe	Barsee Rd
Kheirwadee	Dularia	Yeoat	Marheh
Niphar	Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)	Kheirgaum	Unger
Nassulgaum	Rampur	Patus	Mohol
Munmar	Bagra	Dhond *b*	Packney
Nandgaum *a*	Semri	Borebail	Sholapur *ac*
Naidongree	Sohagpore *ad*	Decksal and Bheegwan	Hoodgee
Chalisgaum	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Kurubgam
Kujgaum	Bankeri	Pomulwaree	Doodneh
Galna	Babai	Warengaum	Goodoor
Pachora	Gadawara	Nargaum	Goolburga
Myjee	Bohanee	Khankeer	Shahabad *abe*
Mussawuda	Kureli (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Wadi
Sisowlee	Nursingpore	Biswa Bridge	Nulwar
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Nandoora	Yedagherry
Bhadli		Jullumb	Sydapore Road
		Sheagaum *a*	Kistna
			Chickeage
			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc *a*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City	Botad	Chital	[illegible]
Limbd	Ningala	Lunidhar	[illegible]
Chuda	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	[illegible]
Rampur	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	[illegible]
Kundli	Jalia	Vavd.	[illegible]
	Dhasa	Jetpur	[illegible]
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea.
d 30 minutes for Dinner.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company, 3 p. m.
Prize Distribution J. N. Petit's Parsee Orphanage, Parel, 3 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Hudson's Surprise Company, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Juba (s), from Zanzibar; Verax (s), Middlesbrough; and Aldbrough (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c.; and H. M. S. Reindeer, England.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 14th January, 1891, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 24 viz.,—1s. 6¼d. per rupee.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.—Dr. Pinkerton, Surgeon-General, Government of Bombay, Indian Medical Department, made his annual inspection of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital last Monday.

A WOMAN MISSING.—Kuttaga, aged 25, the mother of a Mahomedan lad, named Mahomed Ali Rahimtula, left her house in Shamsek Street, on Monday at midnight, and has not been heard of since.

LOSSES REPORTED.—Nankesur, residing at the Cowasji Patel Tank Road Dharamsala, reports having dropped two gold ornaments in the compound on Tuesday. The ornaments cost Rs. 42.—Rahimtula Hubibullah, living at Mahaluximee, reports the loss of a dog, at Girgaum Road.

THE RAMAYANA IN ENGLISH.—An English translation of the Ramayana has been brought out by Mr. Manmatha Nath Dutt, Rector of the Keshub Academy, Calcutta. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit has shown his interest in the undertaking by subscribing for fifty copies.

MARINE BATTALION "AT HOME."—The Officers of the Marine Battalion have issued 250 invitations for an "At Home" in their Mess, on the Esplanade, at 4-30 p. m. to-morrow. Lord and Lady Harris have expressed the pleasure afforded them in accepting the invitation.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TREAT.—A Sunday school treat, in connection with the Cathedral High Schools, will be held in the Town Hall, on the afternoon of Saturday, commencing at half-past five o'clock. An interesting and amusing programme is being prepared, and there will be presents of toys for the youngsters. For parents and friends the admission will be only eight annas, which will go towards paying the expenses.

GOA NEWS.—It is reported that his Excellency Senhor Vasco Guedes, the Governor-General of Goa, intends paying a visit to the provinces of Damaun and Diu.—Senhor Jose Pedro Kohenbuch Villar has been appointed Governor of Diu.—A new journal, *A Opiniao*, published in Panto-Franco, to support the actual Ministry in Lisbon, bears the name of Senhor Christovao Pinto, the Portuguese Deputy from Salsette, as one of its staff.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Band Stand, at 5-45, this evening:—

Overture............Fingals Cave ....Mendelssohn.
Polka ....Toujours Galant.........Fahrbach.
Scena ed Aria...L'Assedio di Arlem......Verdi.
Valse ....Eldorado ....Royle.
Selection ....Il Seraglio.................Mozart.
Quadrille ....Arcadia.......................Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

Quadrille............Harold.............................Strauss.
Overture.............Masaniello ....Auber.
Valse ....The Maid of the Mill......Liddle.
Grand Selection...Martha.........................Flotow.
Gavotte ....Sunbeams ....Wright.
Galop................Wally ....Heinsdorff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ONLY A PRACTICAL JOKE.—Harri Tukaram, a Mahratta lad, aged 22, and some six or seven others, were sleeping together on the night of the 12th instant, on the maidan. The accused awaking stole a metal watch and a cap belonging to one of his neighbours, named Vasudev Ruguunath, but was caught in the act. The police were called in and accused laughingly said that he had taken the things only by way of a joke, knowing that they belonged to Ruguuath. On being charged before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, the accused was, on the evidence adduced, sentenced to fifteen days' hard labour.

A COWARDLY WAY TO TAKE REVENGE.—Abdul Husain and two other young Borahs, drove up to the house of one Rahiman Jumal, in Camateepoora, on the night of the 8th instant, and called out for him. The man not suspecting any foul play came out, when the three young scamps set upon and most unmercifully belaboured him. The only motive that could be assigned, was revenge for some old-standing malice. On the case being yesterday brought before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, the first accused, who was arrested on the spot, was fined Rs. 10, and the other two who had absconded and were captured later on, were fined Rs. 50 each.

DOING HIS NIGHT-ROUNDS.—Dhondia Pandu, an impudent-looking Hindu lad, who pleaded guilty to two previous convictions for theft, was yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, on two fresh charges preferred against him by Inspector Hiscocks. It appeared that Pandu had been "doing his rounds" on Tuesday night. He first possessed himself of a dhotur left to dry in the front verandah of a house, in Falkland Road. He then seized another dhotur from a clothes line, in Gilder Street. The young thief was then captured by a sepoy, to whom he confessed the thefts, and pointed out the owners of the stolen property. He was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mr Geo. Brookes, C.E., residing at Frere Road, reports that one of his servants has absconded with some property.—Jaitha Morarji, a shopkeeper, in Shaik Memon Street, reports that his premises were broken into on Monday night and gold and silver ornaments, worth Rs.93, stolen therefrom.—Gumdu Ramsett, who deals in pan-supari, reports that a box was broken open, in his house, in Delisle Road, and Rs. 10 stolen.—Mr. Miller, who resides at Lower Mahim, reports that his cook has absconded taking away several copper utensils.—Mr W. Pigott, chief officer of the s. s. Kerbella, reports that the tindal of his boat was caught stealing two bottles of port wine from the hold on Christmas Eve while passing through the Red Sea.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE ON A WOMAN.—Chundri, a ghatti married woman, aged 20, was found by a *males*, named Govind Vitu, lying unconscious, near a two-storeyed building, in Bhowrasulwadi, Girgaum Road, on Tuesday night. The beat constable was called to see the body, and he at once removed it to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where, on examination by Dr. Easden, the Resident Surgeon, it was discovered that the woman's spine was injured, and her right ankle broken. On recovering consciousness she explained that she had been smoking *bidees* in a shop in Funuswadi, on the night of the 11th instant, when a woman call Biah and two Buniahs, named Walji and Chunilal, seized her and forcibly drove her off in a reckla, to Bhowrasulwadi. There the men committed an outrage on her, and afterwards all three lifted her and threw her out of a window from a height of two stories. Biah and Chunilal have been secured by the police, but Walji is still at large.

A POLICE SEPOY ASSAULTS HIS SUPERIOR OFFICER.—Abdool Gufur Mahomed, a young Mahomedan police sepoy, was yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, charged with assaulting police havildar Seu Situlprasad, his superior officer. It appeared that these two policemen were detailed for night duty at the local distillery. The accused, at a late hour, on Tuesday night, reported himself sick, and wished to leave at once. The havildar who was in charge of the guard told him he could go straight into hospital if really alarmingly ill, otherwise he had better wait till relief till morning. The accused resented the order, seized the havildar by the throat, and pushed him against the gate-wall. The off duty men of the guard turned out, and took the accused prisoner, who on being asked to answer the charge said that the aged havildar abused and slapped him, and he only resented by holding him down. On the evidence of the other sentries accused was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

AN UNLICENSED PAPER MILL.—Mr. Bennett, Superintendent of Municipal Licenses, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, charged Mr. Babaji Casinath, manager of the Girgaum Paper Mills, with neglecting to take out a license for the "manufacture of paper," under the new Municipal Act. The manager explained that under the old Act he had been annually taking out a license for the "storage of rags," as specified by that Act. The collection of rags were of no benefit whatever to him unless for the manufacture of paper therefrom, and he submitted that the self-same license should hold good for both purposes, as under the new Act they were not separately defined. His lordship thought the explanation very reasonable, and informed the Municipal superintendent, who promised to represent the matter to the Commissioner. Meanwhile the paper-mills were exempted from the imposition of a second fee of Rs. 15. His Worship declined to issue injunctions in cases where the Municipality could not assign adequate reasons for such a measure.

A MEMENTO OF HER MAJESTY'S JUBILEE.—The historical picture by Mr. W. E. Lockhart, R. S. A., of the Jubilee ceremony, in Westminster Abbey on the 21st June, 1887, painted by the command of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, has been reproduced for sale by the new photogravure process, and some copies which have only now reached India are in the hands of Messrs. Thacker and Company. The picture is a marvel of its kind. There are two hundred and seventy-seven people, all of whose likenesses, even those in the background, are easily recognisable. It is, in fact, an exact copy of the original in miniature, yet not reduced too much to spoil, in the least degree the effect of the grouping, or to render a glass necessary in recognising the features of the large assembly of notabilities. In the centre middle ground, in a subdued light, kneels her Majesty, the members of the Royal Family being ranged right and left on either side. Behind these stand, dressed in their picturesque Oriental state costumes, the Indian chiefs and princes who travelled to England to show their loyalty to her Majesty on the occasion of her Jubilee, and in the galleries are the other guests. The supply being limited, orders should be left with Messrs. Thacker and Company without delay.

A PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., presided at a distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Cama Infant School, which took place on Tuesday last, in Mr. Manockjee Sett's Wady, in the Fort. Mr. Bomanji Byramjee Patel, the honorary secretary, read the report in which reference was made to some interesting incidents connected with the institution as far back as the year 1849, when the school was founded by the late Mr. Ayrton, a well-known solicitor of Bombay, who, after his retirement from this country two years later, was elected a member of the House of Commons. Mr. Ayrton, who took a lively interest in the promotion of education among the Parsees, maintained the school at his own expense for two years, and on his departure from Bombay in 1850, the management of the school was undertaken by the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Cama, who bore the expenses of it maintenance. After Mr. Cama's death in 1855, the school was maintained from the income of the charity fund bearing his name. About a hundred boys received Gujeratee education at the school, free of charge, up to the fourth standard. After the reading of the report, some of the boys sang songs. The chairman, after distributing prizes, spoke at some length of the advantages of education in the community. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE FULCHAND CULLIANCHAND.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for a postponement for two months on the ground that some of the creditors had not been served. The application was granted.

RE ABDOOLA HAJEE AHMED AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Viccajee, on behalf of the second insolvent, Haroon Mahomed, appeared to argue against a rule *nisi* granted by his lordship on the 17th December last, requiring the insolvents to show cause why they should not be committed to jail for failing to file their schedule within the prescribed time. It was stated that one of the opposing creditors, who had obtained the rule, was now quite satisfied with the affidavits filed on behalf of the insolvents. Mr. Manker, for the opposing creditor, agreed, and the rule was by consent discharged.

RE PREMJEE COREJEE.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of a creditor, moved for a month's adjournment on the ground that his client had not been able to examine the amended schedule, as it had been filed late. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, opposed the application, mentioning that the schedule had been filed so far back as the 19th December last. By consent, a fortnight's postponement was granted.

RE RAMNARAYEN LAKSHMINARAYEN.

Mr. V. G. Kothare, on behalf of Nathoomull Nanimal, insolvent's moonim, asked for an adjournment of the hearing of the rule for a fortnight. Mr. Manker opposed the application, but his lordship, after some discussion, granted it.

RE RAMNARAYEN LACHMIDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of a petitioning creditor, applied for a rule *nisi* requiring the insolvents to show cause why they should not be committed to jail for failing to file their schedule within the required time of thirty days. His lordship granted the rule, making it returnable on the 25th prox.

RE DOSA KIRPAL.

On the application of Mr. Manker, a rule *nisi* granted to the insolvent on the 19th November last for the withdrawal of his schedule, as he had settled with his creditors, was made absolute.

RE MANEKJEE EDULJEE TODIWALLA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a fresh rule *nisi* for the withdrawal of the petition, mentioning that the former one had been dismissed by Mr. Justice Telang during the Christmas vacation on the ground that the insolvent had not proceeded with it. As, however, he had settled with nearly all his creditors, counsel made this fresh application, which his lordship granted.

RE ABDUL ALI SULTAN ALI.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition, which was granted, notwithstanding the opposition of one Mansookram Kevaldas.

THE WYER CUP COMPETITION.

As announced in the Regimental Orders, the "A" Company of the Bombay Volunteers proceeded to Coorla yesterday morning to shoot for the "Wyer Cup." On looking at the seven men who were chosen to represent this Company in the competition, one finds that they are all first-class shots, the miserable display they made comes as a surprise. At the 700 yards range there were 14 misses, while at the 800 yards the register shows 21 misses. Last year Volunteer E. W. Pyrke topped the score with 58 points, while this year he has managed to put on 46 point only. Volunteer Prescott, who came second in the same match last year, has this year made the meagre score of 37. Notwithstanding this, the grand total only falls short of last year's score by two points. Yesterday's highest score was that of Lance-Corporal F. Murray who put on 65 points, which comprise at both ranges twelve bull's-eyes, five centres, one outer, and two misses. Volunteer Brooks ranks second with 57 points. The following are the scores:—

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Lce-Corpl Murray, F	33	32	65
Vol Brooks, J	34	23	57
Cr-Sergt Boylette, W	31	20	51
Vol Otto, F E	19	28	47
Vol Pyrke, W	30	16	46
Vol Prescott, H..............	19	18	37
Sergt Keess, J E	16	14	30
Total...	182	151	333

THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Assam, with the English mails of the 2nd inst., left Aden at eight o'clock on Tuesday night, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at daylight on Monday morning. The Assam, which took over the mails from the s. s. Valetta, brings the following passsengers:—

From London—Mr. H. Lyon, Dr. F. W. Halliday.

From Brindisi—Brig.-Surg. D. E. Hughes, Rev. G. M. Davies, Mr. T. Henderson, Mr. E. A. West, Mr. W. Loeming, Mr. C. C. Philpott, Lieut. W. H. Iles, Right Hon. Lord Wenlock, Lady Wenlock, child, and two maids, Lord Douglas Compton, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Bishop, Dr. Welsh.

From Venice—Mr. Baumann.

For Madras (*via* Bombay).—From Brindisi—Capt. the Hon. E. Baring, Capt. the Hon. R. T. Lawley.

ADVANCED views are being held in America on the subject of the wedding ring. Brides are declining to wear it unless bridegrooms do so as well. "I will wear one with pleasure if he does," they say. Several recent bridegrooms have adopted the new fashion and wear a plain gold hoop upon the ring finger.

SEQUEL TO THE FAILURE OF MESSRS. BENN, ASHLEY AND COMPANY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Mr. W. M. MacDonald, recently a partner of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Company, and Mr. Burjorji Rustomji Mullaferoze were charged by Megjee Tulsidass, a wool merchant, with cheating under section 415, criminal breach of trust, under section 405, and criminal misappropriation under section 403, of the Indian Penal Code, was resumed for hearing.

Mr. Chitty, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Wilkin, was counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, and Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee defended Mr. W. M. MacDonald and Mr. Burjorji Rustomji Mullaferoze.

Megjee Tulsidas, the complainant, whose cross-examination was not completed at the last hearing was recalled and said: I do not remember the exact year I commenced business with Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co. I believe it was about twelve or fourteen years ago. The business has always been done on the same terms. I used to tender documents, receive money, and consign wool.

Mr. Inverarity: Had you any account with them the whole of that time bearing interest at six per cent.?—I used to charge them six per cent. on *hoondee* contracts. There was only an account in respect of *hoondees*. There was no crediting or debiting. Six per cent was paid to me here, and the English merchants charged me six per cent.

Mr. Inverarity: You adjusted the account from time to time?—Yes. The *hoondees* would be debited and the money credited in that account. This is my signature adjusted to the account ending 31st Dec. 1888. (Witness identifies his signature to account of 31st Dec. 1889.) I have not adjusted my signature to the account for 1890.

Mr. Inverarity: Was your account in 1890 kept in the same way as in 1888-1889?—That is true, the accounts for 1890 were kept in the same way as in 1888 and 1889. But what becomes of the Rs. 30,000?

Mr. Inverarity: You will get a very satisfactory answer to that question before you are done with it.

When the *hoondees* were sold, you were credited with the proceeds, less the brokerage and stamps?—Yes. And in respect of each bill I was charged brokerage.

Mr. Inverarity: Why did you allow yourself to be charged brokerage?—That is the usual way. In all the transactions I had with the company they were effected by Burjorjee. But there was no broker employed in the transactions between me and Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co. I did not know that a broker was employed to sell the bills. I also never asked what brokerage was charged. But it was charged in every case.

Mr. Inverarity: Is it not a fact you used to draw lump sums from time to time such as Benn, Ashley and Co. chose to give you?—I used to draw monies after giving documents. I might have on some occasion drawn monies before giving documents. But I do not remember any such occasion.

Mr. Inverarity: Did not you receive the Rs. 25,000 before giving the shipping documents?—I gave the measurement before I received Rs. 25,000 and the shipping documents afterwards, I got the money sometimes one day after or so.

Mr. Inverarity: Will you swear you did not get the monies two or three days after the shipping documents were given?—I will swear positively I did not receive them on any occasion two or three days after these shipping documents were given. I used to receive sums of money with a difference of Rs. 2,000 in regard to the shipping documents given.

Mr. Inverarity: As a matter of fact did not Benn, Ashley and Company keep a large balance in hand to meet re-drafts?—Benn, Ashley and Co. only kept a large amount in hand to meet redrafts when they expected low prices in England. During the years 1888-89-90 I never paid any cash to Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Company, and all re-drafts were paid out of the balance they kept in their hands from the proceeds of bills. Those re-drafts were debited to this account.

Mr. Inverarity: In 1889 were not the redrafts drawn against you from England in respect of wool consignments, about Rs. 1,12,000?—I cannot say that, and I am unable to swear to it without referring to my books. The accounts before the Court contain a correct statement of re-drafts. In consequence of the large amount of re-drafts in 1889 I owed Benn, Ashley and Co., at the end of that year, over Rs. 14,000. Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. have taken over the bales except those which are the subject of this charge. They demanded Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000. This was the amount I deposited with them. I deposited this amount five, seven, or ten days ago. I have given them bales of wool.

Mr. Inverarity: Have you not deposited with Messrs. Sassoon and Co. Rs. 40,000 in cash?—No.

Mr. Inverarity: In addition to that security of Rs. 25,000, or Rs. 30,000 you deposited with Messrs. David Sassoon and Company they will receive the proceeds of the wool which they have taken the transfer of and apply the proceeds of the bills?—Yes, that is true. In order to secure themselves against any loss, they did ask me to give this extra security. My business was carried on with Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co. according to my first agreement. There was a special arrangement made on the 8th Oct. in regard to the £5,000. I was to give them documents and they were to give me the £5,000. The contract was made on the same terms as those which had been going on for the last twelve or fourteen years. On the 8th of October the same practice was followed. I used to give documents and receive money.

Mr. Inverarity: Who was present at the interview of the 8th of Oct.?—Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Burjorjee.

Mr. Inverarity: Did you tell Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Burjorjee that you were going to alter the practice as to the process of *hoondees*?—No, I did not.

Mr. Inverarity: On the 22nd of November you were paid Rs. 25,000? Yes. I received a draft for the payment of that amount. That was a sum received by me on account in the usual way against £2,000. It was not the full value of a £2,000 draft at the rate of exchange of that day. It might have been Rs. 25,500 or Rs. 26,000. The wool I afterwards shipped against it I said was worth £2,000 at least. When accused No. 1 asked me for the bales accused No. 2 was present and nobody else. On the 3rd December when I spoke to Mr. Runchordas only that gentleman, Burjorjee, and myself were present. On the second Runchordas Dhunjee, the two accused and myself were present. When Mr. MacDonald wrote and gave his account of the interview there was no occasion for me to reply and state that Runchordas was present and would support my account of the interview.

Mr. Inverarity: Why did you not mention in your information that Runchordas was present?—Because I was very much confused. I had lost my documents and money, and did not know how I was to pay my debts.

Mr. Inverarity: The bill was alway filled in with the number of bales against which the bill was drawn?—Yes. I used to draw the bills, but I don't know whether Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co. endorsed them.

Re-examined by Mr. Chitty: Mr. MacDonald informed that he handed over the documents to the Bank. Besides the 900 and the 40 bales there are 289 bales per the s. s. Kirby Hall, on account of which there is a dispute, and in respect of which I have not received the Rs. 30,000.

Mr. Chitty: What did the security, asked for by Messrs. Sassoon and Company include?—1,600 bales in all. The 900 and 700 were part of the 1,600 bales. After all these bales are sold and the losses and redrafts paid for there will be a credit balance in my favour. There will be Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000 due on the half per cent. account and Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 due on the damage account to me. On making the account on the 8th of Oct. the amount, and rate of exchange which would be different were arranged.

Runchordas Dhunji the next witness called, recapitulated the circumstances of the transaction deposed by complainant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: There is an entry for the money I paid towards the purchase of a bill of lading on Dec. 3. On the 4th of Dec., when I left the complainant, he told me to go to Messrs. Edward Bates and Company for the bills of lading and to take them to Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co. the same afternoon. I do not know that the complainant did not take the measurement notes to Mr. MacDonald, but took them to an assistant, Jamsetjee. I will swear that complainant left the notes with Mr. MacDonald alone. Afterwards Mr. MacDonald took them to Mr. Burjorjee.

Mr. Inverarity: Which of the stories is true?—At first the note was shown to Burjorjee outside, after we went in, the complainant gave the note to Mr. MacDonald. Mr. MacDonald then gave it to Mr. Burjorjee.

Mr. Inverarity: Your two first stories, Sir, are incorrect?—No. Those two statements are not untrue. The fact of my having been present at the conversation with Mr. MacDonald on Dec. 3 has not been mentioned by me, as far as I remember, to anyone before. I will swear I did not go to Pestonji Dinshaw's before the information was laid to see the complainant.

The case was adjourned till Monday, the 19th instant at 12 o'clock.

MR HENVEY AND THE CENTRAL INDIA CIRCULARS.

THE following is the correspondence to which we referred the other day in an article upon the fictitious circulars attributed by a Bengali paper to Mr. Henvey:—

TO THE EDITOR, *Amrita Bazar Patrika*.

Sir,—The attention of Mr. F. Henvey, Agent to the Governor-General in Council for Central India, has been drawn to the issue of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* newspaper of the 7th August 1890, in which he is accused of conveying circular instructions to the Chiefs of Central India, forbidding them to subscribe to that newspaper, ordering the expulsion of agents of the Congress from their territories, discouraging the employment of Bengalis, &c., &c. As no such circular was issued by Mr. Henvey, or by his authority, and the whole story told by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* in regard to them is an absolute fabrication, we are instructed by Mr. Henvey to give the most unqualified denial to the statements published by you, and to request from you the name and address of the person, who, as is alleged by you, forwarded the pretended circulars to you, and give the false information, which you have thought right to publish in the issue of the 7th August, and to refer to in subsequent issues.—Your obedient servants,

(Sd) SANDERSON & Co.

Calcutta, 14th October 1890.

MESSRS. SANDERSON, & CO., 3, HASTINGS ST.

Dear Sirs,—With reference to your letter No. 8324, dated the 14th October 1890, addressed to the Editor of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, regarding the publication of certain matters in its issue, dated the 7th August last, I received instructions some time ago to reply thereto, but owing to my office being closed on account of the Durga Pujahs, I was not in a position to send you the reply I was instructed to write before to-day. I was instructed to say on behalf of the Editor that he would with great pleasure publish in his issue which was then next and which has since appeared, that neither Mr. Henvey nor any person by his authority issued any circular letter to the Chiefs of Central India, forbidding them to subscribe to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, ordering the expulsion of the Congress Agents from their territories, discouraging employment of Bengalis, &c., &c. He sincerely regrets that anything published in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* should have caused annoyance or pain to Mr. Henvey, though he published the papers after their purport was made public in India, and though he did not accuse Mr. Henvey of having issued them, and did nothing more than speculate and argue about their genuineness and authorship.

The correspondent who supplied my client with the information is well known in India, and has a personal knowledge of a good many Native States, specially those of Central India. So it would not have been proper for my client as a journalist to ignore the papers sent to him by his correspondent aforesaid, written by the correspondent himself in his own handwriting, although the publication of the papers was injurious to my client's own interests.

As regards your request for the name of the correspondent, Mr. Henvey is no doubt aware that it is against journalistic etiquette for an editor to give up names of correspondents except under very extreme circumstances. My client trusts that, after his publication of Mr. Henvey's contradiction, Mr. Henvey will not think it necessary to press his request for the correspondent's name. My client, however, wishes at once to give you the assurance that the correspondent is in no way connected directly or indirectly with the Government.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) BHUPENDRA NATH BASU.

Calcutta, 24th October 1890.

BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU.

Dear SIR,—We duly received your letter of the 24th ultimo, which we referred to our client for instructions. We note that you admit that the statement regarding the issue of the circulars was wholly without foundation, and that being so we have to call upon your client through you once more to furnish us with the name of his correspondent, and also to require that your client shall publish in the next issue of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* a plain and unequivocal expression of his regret for having published that statement.—Your faithfully,

(Sd.) SANDERSON & Co.

Calcutta, 4th November 1890.

MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., 3, Hastings St.
Re "*Amrita Bazar Patrika*."

Dear Sirs,—Your favour of the 4th instant. It reached my office while I was away from town. On the 26th instant I forwarded a copy of your letter to my client, and it was received by him on the 27th.

I shall write in reply to your letter as soon as I have instructions from my client.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) BHUPENDRA NATH BASU.

Calcutta, 28th November 1890.

BABU B. N. BASU.
"*Amrita Bazar Patrika.*"

Dear Sir,—We are in receipt of your letter of yesterday. We had heard you were away or we should have asked you earlier for a reply, which we shall now be glad to get as early as possible.

Our letter of the 4th must be complied with absolutely or proceedings will be taken against your client.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) SANDERSON & Co.

Calcutta, 29th November 1890.

MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., 3, Hastings St.
Re "*Amrita Bazar Patrika.*"

Dear Sirs,—Your favour No. 9238 of the 29th ultimo. As regards one part of your request contained in your letter of the 4th ultimo, the same was anticipated by my client before I communicated to him the contents of your said letter of the 4th ultimo, as will be seen from the paragraph marked in the accompanying issue of the *Patrika* of the 27th ultimo. As to your other request, inasmuch as the correspondent himself has declared his readiness to come to the front if wanted, my client is relieved from the necessity of withholding from Mr. Henvey the information, which my client feels is due to him, and which, but for my client's peculiar position, he would not have so long withheld. The correspondent is the well-known Fakir Rajender Nath Dutt.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) BHUPENDRA NATH BASU.

Calcutta, 4th December 1890.

Regarding the above correspondence we may add that Mr. Henvey on the eve of retiring from the service and leaving India for ever did not care to trouble himself with taking legal proceedings as the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* had published an apology. There can, however, be no excuse offered for the Editor of the *Patrika* accepting the Fakir's communication as trustworthy or sent in good faith, for the man's antecedents had been made known all over India months before. Thus the *Hindu Patriot* of the 19th May 1890 had published the fact that he had been convicted and sent to "jail for three months under sections 465, 468, and 471 of the Indian Penal Code," and the Madras *Hindu* on the 26th August denounced him as an impostor. Later on the *Indian Union* of the 13th November wrote of him that he "has no connection, and never had any with the Indian National Congress. An inhabitant of Rayna, in Burdwan district, he made himself notorious in connection with various bogus concerns, and had been imprisoned for cheating and fraudulently obtaining money under cover of an assumed name from her Highness Maharani Swornomoyee of Cassimbazar.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

HER Majesty's Troopship Malabar, Commander J G Jones, will sail to-day for England, with 35 officers, 11 ladies, 11 officers' children, 1,246 Europeans, rank and file, 10 women, and 18 children. The following are the names of the officers and their families:—

Lieut-Col H M E Brunker, Scottish Rifles
Major L E B Booth, West Riding Regt
Major J L Rose, Worcester Regt
Surgn-Major J I Routh, Med Staff
Capt L M M Hall, Beng Staff Corps
Surgn and Mrs J D Moir, and infant, Med Staff
Capt and Mrs C H Milford, R W Fusiliers
Surgn S Powell, Med Staff
Surgn and Mrs J W F Lang and three children, Med Staff
Surgn R G Hanley, Med Staff
Capt L B Wilbraham, R Irish Fusiliers
Capt C W Napier, Som L I
Capt and Mrs G E Even, Bo Staff Corps
Capt G H McLauglin, R A
Capt A W Pennyman, K O S Borderers
Capt and Mrs G H G Hardwin, R Dub Fusliers
Capt and Mrs J W B Silverthorne and child, York Regt
Capt J Marriott, Norfolk
Capt and Mrs J M Carpendale and three children, Beng Staff Corps
Lieut A V Hatch, Beng Staff Corps
Qr-Mr and Mrs and Miss J W Coombes, East Kent Regt
Lieut L G F Gordon, R A
Lieut H Elliott, Liverpool Regt
Lieut H B Murray, Ben Staff Corps
Lieut T C Ross, Highland L I
Lieut H Ross-Johnson, Liverpool Regt
Lieut W H N Glossop, Suffolk
Lieut A A S Barnes, Wiltshire
Lieut A G H Turner, West Ridg Regt
Lieut W S E Howard, Ben Staff Corps
Lieut A P Browne, Ben Staff Corps
Lieut E F Cooke-Hurle, Som L I
Lieut Macgregor, R Scots Fusiliers
Lieut W F Templer, R Irish Fusiliers
Lieut A G Trollope, East Kent
Widow of late Col Tower and child, Suffolk Regt
Wife of Capt R Baillie and child, Bo Staff Corps

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Avola, 2,415 tons, Captain F Newell, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steam-ship Aldborough, 1,578 tons, Captain J J Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo, and 6 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steam-ship Verax, 1,640 tons, Captain R. G. MacDowal, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough with a cargo of iron. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Juba, 134 tons, Captain H. B. C. Glommer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar via Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr. Ainsworth and Mr. Pestonjee as cabin and 44 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Scott, Mr. W. Bedford, Mrs. E. Beauchamp, Captain Weighell, Miss Weighell, Mrs. Barton, and 67 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Inchulva....	1453	Stuart	A	F Muir & Co.
" Clan Graham	1911	Warfoik	B	F Muir & Co.
" Sculptor	850	McAllister ..	C	B & P S N Co.
" Juno	1567	White	F	F Muir & Co.
" Red Cross ..	1834	Cormly	H	W&A Graham & Co
" Mondego....	1665	Gleig	K	F. W. Suleman.
" Taif..	878	Hannah	L	B S N & Co.
" Raventhaler.	1857	Hausen........	N	Glade & Co.
" Kerbela	1458	Magenis	O	B. I. S. N. Co.
" Idar	2595	Hughes........		E Bates & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Krishna		Nacoda		B I S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. B. Hall	2494	Barns	1	E Bates & Co.
" Effiel Tower.	401	Bindon	3	B. Craig & Co.
" Bengal	2377	Barratt.......	5	P. & O. S. N Co.
" Teheran	1671	Sams........	5	P & O S N Co.
" Poseidon....	2500	Limissich ..	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
" Eden Hall ..	2273	Jones.........	11	E Bates & Co.
" Imaum	2705	Roland	13	E Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Juba (s)...........	Glommer....	Zanzibar, Dec 14.
	Verax (s)	McDowal....	Middlesborough.
	Aldborough (s)	Jones........	London, Dec 14.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	H. M. S. Reindeer.	Needham....	England.

The steamer Avola, Captain Newell, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Oriental, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Byculla, for Rangoon and Moulmein.
" Kapurthala, for K. Coast and Karachi.
" Kt. Templar, for Antwerp.
" Lancashire, for Havre and Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
9	Niemen s	Frager	Colombo, Jan 3.
	Clan Sinclair s	Kewley	Glasgow, Nov 15.
	Andrina ship	Smith	New York, Sept 17.
10	Bhundara s........	Blake.........	Singapore, Dec 30.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 9.—Steamers Maharaja, Euphrates and Lalpoora.
Jan. 10.—Steamer Enfield.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
11	Malda s	Bombay.
12	Sirsa s..............	Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.		
10	Golconda s	London.
	Kolas...............	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—51 packages lubricating oil, B Karsondas.
Wistow Hall s—14 cases sherry, A N and C S Co-operative Society of India.
Inchulva—25 cases stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
City of Edinburgh s—500 boxes soap, Shaik Adum and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Rommania s—2 butts whiskey, Phillips and Co.
Clan Forbes s—1 hogshead gin and 1 hogshead whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Inchulva s—15 cases stout, The Bombay Co.

FROM LONDON.

Juno s—25 bottles quick-silver, Ruttonjee Jewraj; 422 kegs paint, E Keekabhoy; 115 cases marble tiles, Mr Moolchand and Co; 125 cases cement, N Rujubhally; 25 cases photo materials, S Hormusji and Co; 5 cases cheese, D Ruttonsey; 337 packages paint and color, T F Bengalee; 44 cases oilmenstores, 150 boxes candles, and 11 cases medicine, &c, S Heptoola; 40 packages bird shot, M Noorbhoy.
Shanon s—5 cases still hock, R Ramchundra and Co.
Malwa s—2 hogsheads gin, A N and C S Co-operative Society of India.
Peshawar s—13 cases cheese, C H B Forbes and Co; 4 hogsheads brand, A N and C S Co-operative S of India; 10 cases gin, Hirjibhai Maneckji.

FROM TRIESTE.

Medusa s,—2 cases stationery, Bhaisett and Co; 3 cases stationery, H S Habib.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peshawar s,—53 cases brandy, Army N and C S Co-operative Society of India.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Po s,—190 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Oriental s,—25 cases gin, Rustom Ardaseer.

FROM ANTWERP.

Raventhaler s,—302 cases window glass, T Ebramjee; 7 cases eau-de-cologne, Maneckjee Dadabhoy.
Juno s,—7 cases perfumed spirit, Shamjee Lilladhur.

FROM HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s,—10 cases matches, A Ebrahim; 15 cases slate pencil, M Ebramjee; 5 cases sulphuric acid, Durst and Co; 4 casks rectified spirit, D Cawasjee; 1 cask rectified spirit, R Ramchundra and Co.
Ehrenfels s,—1 hogshead brandy, T B Fraser and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Idar s—900 cwts wheat, N Purshotamdas; 2,000 cwts wheat and 4 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 5 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales wool, T Jewandass; 68 bales wool, Framjee Sands and Co; 21 bales twist waste, L Jewraj; 975 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee; 501 cwts myrabollams, Veerjee Husraj.
Eden Hall s—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 562½ cwts myrabollams, S Runchordass.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—1,110 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 26 cwts ganja, M Rahimtoola; 34 cwts ganja, R Janardhan; 82¼ cwts gum, Nurpal Mowjee; 27½ cwts gum, G Sajpal; 70 cwts gum, V Madhowjee; 47 cwts fishmaws, and 2¼ cwts olibanum, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co; 175 cwt gum, C Chaterbhoy; 45 bales skin, S Muloobhoy and Co; 20 cwts fishmaws, R Dhamjee and Co; 11 cases bristles, Beier and Katz; 325 cwts gum, Tod Durant and Co; 3 cases chutny, D P Batha and Co; 3 boxes gold bars (Rs. 5,000) David Sassoon and Co; 176 cwts gum, H Dossa; 13 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee; 73 bales skin and 1,000 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 12 cwts fishmaws, Rehimtoolabhoy and Co; 40 cwts deer horns, 22 cwt fishmaws, 12 cwts nutmeg, and 1 bale goat skin, D Peerbhoy; 10 cases bristles, N V Curranee and Co; 10½ cwts fishmaws, N H Mowjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Eiffel Tower s—8,002 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4,000½ cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co; 8,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, J. C. Bushby and Co; 650 cwts linseed, Beyts Craig and Co; 2,500 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 3,999 cwts linseed, Ernsthausen and Co.
Inchulva s—800 cwts rapeseed, John Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

Red Cross s—280 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee; 2,000 cwts wheat, Itcharam Harjiwandas; 1,999½ cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, M Khairaj; 1,500 cwts linseed and 750 cwts myrabollams, Khimjee Luckmidas and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of St George s—550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 230 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 165 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 999 cwts groundnuts, Tod Durant and Co; 275 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Imaum s—1,800 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 700 cwts gingellyseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 11,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—144 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Imaum s—1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Roma s—100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bengal s—5¼ cwts ivory and 1 case saffron, M Dawoodbhoy; 250 cwts unions, R Megjee; 171 bales cotton, E Shapoorjee; 105 bales cotton, H U Esmall & Co; 86 chests opium, E D Sassoon & Co; 100 bales twist, Tata & Co; 50 bales twist, J Peerbhoy & Co; 175 bales twist, Sassoon J David & Co; 50 bales twist, R S Woonwalla & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—11¼ chests opium, Tata and Co; 35 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 1 bales twist, William, Bell and Co; 50 bale twist, E Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, The Bombay United S and W Co; 50 bales twist, M Pestonjee; 40 bales twist, C Ebram; 12½ chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales twist, John, Fleming and Co; 2 chests opium, B Harmandas.

FOR KOBE.

Bengal s—100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 13.

Brooke-Murray, Lieut, Bengal, D. A. C. G., on leave, from Karachi.
Swayne, Lieut, 16th Bengal Infantry, on district leave, from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 11.

Goldsmith, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd L. Fusiliers, on duty, to Poon.
Waller, Captain, R. E., on duty, to Peshawar.

JANUARY 12.

Wighton, Lt-Col, Bo. Ordnance Dept, on tour of Inspection, to Ahmedabad.

JANUARY 14.

Howell, Lt-Col, Bengal, 1st Punjab Infantry, to join, to Kohat.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 15th January, 1891.

1. There will be gun drill in the Arsenal Compound at 7 a.m. on Friday, the 16th instant.
2. The Proficiency Class will meet at Head-quarters on Friday, the 16th instant, at 6-30 p.m.
3. There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow, the 16th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time), and Byculla 10 minutes later.
4. On Saturday next, the 17th instant, the Battery will parade in rear of the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m., punctually, for company drill, in preparation for the Brigade parade for all Volunteer Corps in the garrison to be held on the 31st instant. Every member is particularly requested to attend. Dress:—"Drill Order with Arms."
5. The following member, having joined, is taken on the strength of the Battery from the 14th instant and posted to No. 2 Sub-division:—No. 195, Gr. Dan. Houghton.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. K. LESLIE, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 15th January, 1891.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 3-50 p.m., and those met on the way, will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars on Saturday, the 17th instant, as follows:—

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School—Two single cars leave Victoria Gardens at 3-50 p.m.

St. Mary's School—One double and one single car leave Victoria Gardens at 3-50 p.m.

2. The following members, having joined, are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "G" Company:—No. 3051, Vol. C. Alexander; No. 3052, Vol. J. F. Gilder; No. 3053, Vol. A. A. Jukes; No. 3054, Vol. R. Moses; No. 3055, Vol. W. McM. Pearson; and No. 3056, Vol. M. Sebastian.

3. There will be Company drill for "D" Company behind the Town Hall at 5-30 this evening, the 15th instant. Members will wear Mufti.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be parade on the Kennedy Sea Face at 7 o'clock this morning.
2. The range at Colaba will be available on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m. (For trained members only.)

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
and Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

438-90—M H Khan—Laljee Shamjee and others vs The G I P R Co—Little, S F and N.

For dismissal.

70?-90—In person—Lukhumsey Nupoo and others vs Lukhumsey Malsey and another.

For consent decree

344-90—Chalk W and S—The Waterbury Watch Sales Co. Ld vs. J H Beer—Conroy and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

505-90—J C Cama—Aga Hajee Attaoolla and and another vs. Aga Hajee Alliasker.
655-90—A F Unwalla—Vulubhram Hemchund vs Narrondas Madhowjee.
645-90—Shamrao P—Shamrao Pandurang vs C Poole and others.
663-90—Wadia and G—Nanchund Futtchund and another vs. Maganlal Moolchund and others.
666-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Mistry Oosman Sumar vs Thucker Luckmidas Purshotumdas.
657-90—Payne, G and S—Jetha Akha and others vs Dhondu Bundu Narwaykur and others.
687-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Tookaram Tatya and others vs Chatoorbhooj Khimjee and another.
691-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Mahomedbhoy Bhaloo and another vs Datoobhoy Jaitha and another—Payne, G and S.
692-90—In person—Pitamber Nathoo and another vs Jangum Dhurmajee.
694-90—Wadia, and G—Hajee Essa Hajee Fazla, vs W Green glass and another.
710-90—Conroy and B—H Ballantine vs Jehangir Cursetjee Cowasjee—T A Bland.

Postponed Long Causes.

212-89—Mansuklal, D and J—The Hon ble F L Latham and others, vs Gangjee Akhai and another—Conroy and B, and T and D—Part heard.
473-90—Janardhun G—Harrichund Narayen and others vs Vithoba Succaram and others—Chitnis, M, and M.
470-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Dayal Bhanjee and others vs Sonee Muljee Heerjee—Khunderao M.
513-90—Chalk W and S—Babajee Ramchundra and another vs. Jairam Luxumon—Janardhan G
165-90—Little, S F and N—Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs. Joshi Bhimjee Hurriram and others—Mansuklal, D and J.
413-90—Chituis, M and M—Manguldas Parmanundas vs. Tribhowandas Nursidas and others—Crawford, B B and B.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Jan. 15.—Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company.
15.—Municipal Corporation.
15.—Reception, Government House, 9-30 p.m.
15.—Cathedral Sunday School Entertainment, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
19.—Municipal Corporation.
19.—Dance Government House 9-30 p.m.
20.—Annual University Convocation.
21.—Scottish Orphanage Concert.
21.—Municipal Standing Committee.
22.—Dance at the Ladies' Gymkhana.
22.—Fort Ward election, Municipal Office.
22.—Municipal Corporation.
23.—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Ball.
26.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
26.—Municipal Corporation.
28.—Municipal Standing Committee.
29.—The Fancy Goods Trading Company.
31.—Bombay Gymkhana Races.
Feb. 2.—Conversazione, Bombay Art Society, Secretariat.
2.—First Criminal Sessions.
2.—Dance Government House, 9-30 p.m.
3.—First Criminal Sessions.
3.—Bombay Art Exhibition, Secretariat.
4.—Municipal Standing Committee.
4.—First Criminal Sessions.
5.—First Criminal Sessions.
6.—Prize-giving, Cathedral Schools, Town Hall, 5 p. m
7.—Back Bay Baths Blindfold Race.
7.—Bombay Gymkhana Races.
7.—Cercle Litteraire Annual Soiree in Framji Cawasji Institute.
9.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
9.—Byculla Club Ball.
11.—Municipal Standing Committee.
18.—Municipal Standing Committee.
20.—Census Enumeration commences.
21.—Bombay Races.
21.—Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
23.—Bombay Races.
23.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
25.—Bombay Races.
25.—Census Operations.
25.—Municipal Standing Committee.
26.—Census Operations.
27.—Bombay Races.
27.—Census Operations.
28.—Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Mar. 2.—Annual Entertainment, Bombay Swimming Club.
4.—Municipal Standing Committee.
9.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
11.—Municipal Standing Committee.
18.—Municipal Standing Committee.
21.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
23.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.
25.—Municipal Standing Committee.
30.—Royal Yacht Club Dance.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

"FERRINTOSH."—The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies" has an enormous Sale. Per Dozen Rs. 21.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

DIRECT from the Mines.—The Best Collection of Diamonds, of all sizes, and of the Greatest Brilliancy, just received. Rings made to order in three days. Prices exceptionally low.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill in Lanowli Woods. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

WANTED, a MANAGING CLERK, well acquainted with Small Cause Court work and possessing a fair knowledge of English. Apply to Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, Solicitors, Meadows Street.

STOLEN on the Night of the 12th inst., from Pali Hill, a D. B. C. F. Hammerless 16-bore GUN, by J. W. Tolley, London. A liberal reward will be paid to any person giving information that will lead to the detection of the thief and the return of the Gun. C. H. Ross, 71, Apollo Street.

ON VIEW.—Mr. Nowrojee Maneckjee's Bona-fide Auction Sale of Household Furniture, by Wimbridge and John Roberts, Billiard Table, Piano, Horses, Carriages, &c., at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill.

ON VIEW.—Mr. C. Th. Mieli's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, &c., at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —The ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m.

RECEIVED New Improved Heavy AIR Guns No. 0, and No. 2 B, with extra sight. Never imported into India before. Dead shot at 120 yds. Large bore, with case complete, Rs. 85.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL Co., Ld.—FOR SALE, 3 Warping MACHINES and 28 Sets of Economiser Pipes. Can be seen at the MILL, Victoria Bander, Colaba.

PEARSE and Co. have REMOVED their SHOP from Church Gate Street, Fort, to the SIRDAR'S PALACE, APOLLO STREET.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

TO LET.—Upper Storied BUNGALOW, Khetwadi 7th Lane, No. 6. Comfortable and Convenient in all respects. Terms moderate. Apply to D. C. MODY, Chundanwadi, No. 803.

TO LET.—From February 1st, GROUND FLOOR, KHUSROO LODGE, opposite St. Mary's College. Cool, commodious, and comfortable.—Apply on Premises.

TO LET.—Three Charming BUNGALOWS on Parel Hill, commanding a splendid view. For rent apply to P. BYRAMJEE, HOUSE AGENT.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

GAIETY HOTEL, behind Cathedral, opposite Elphinstone Circle, 4 Airy Rooms and 2 Bath Rooms, on each floor. First class table. Terms moderate. Special terms to permanent Boards. Apply to MANAGER.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisne. Rates moderate.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS. Single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—BALING PRESS with Hydraulic Pumps, &c., complete, by Dobson and Barlow, Bolton. Apply for Particulars and Price to MANAGER, Bone and Cotton Cleaning Mills, Thanna.

FOR SALE.—One Second-hand English BAROUCHE in good condition. Apply to COWASJEE DINSHAW & Bros., Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—Still and Sparkling Hocks Moselle, Champagne, Claret and Cognac of Well Known Brands and Quality. Apply to the Godown-keeper N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71 and 73, Apollo Street.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35, Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to lock, Rs. 5 extra.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BANJOES, GUITARS, FLUTES, VIOLINS and all Musical Instruments. The largest, best selected and most moderately priced collection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

LADIES' FASHIONABLE SAILOR HATS, Covered Cloth, Fancy Cloth Bands, in every Favorite Shade, extremely Stylish. Rs. 3.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

LESSONS are given in Russian, French, and German by Mons Henri. C. SOHN, P.C.T.T.L. Good accent is guaranteed. Pupils are attended at their own residences. For particulars apply to "BONAPARTE," care of this Office.

WILLIAM COOPER, LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, undertakes to execute Visiting, Wedding and Menu Cards, Ball Programmes, Share Certificates, Mill Labels, &c. Works guaranteed. European finish at rates to suit all.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c. Apply "P." care of this Office.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.

In Wood or Iron with best double woven.

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.

Light and durable and a splendid Bed for SHIKARIES. A fresh supply received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on application at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.

STARLEY AND COMPANY,

COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

HAND-BOOK

OF

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index."

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE................................ Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINDER SILK CLOTH, JUBHLAS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BORDERS, CUPBOARDS, SMALL PEARLS, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee for the estate and effects of Valabhji Dewchand and Pragji Devchand, carrying on business, together in partnership in Bombay, under the style of Valabhji Devchand and Valabhji Pragji, adjudged insolvents, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th January, 1891, at 1 P. M., at their Sale Rooms, No 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, consisting of silk cloth of sorts, jubhlas, ejars, handkerchiefs, laces, borders, measuring yards, cupboards, globe, lamps, looking glass, mattresses, pillows, carpet, brass lamp, boxes, inkstands, old clothes, treasury chest, small pearls, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCH BUNDER.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will on the undermentioned dates sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the owner, Mr. Karmali Joosub Datooani, the following properties in two lots:—

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th JANUARY 1891, at 4 P. M.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Fazundari land, containing by admeasurement 143 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, building or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward B, No. 3327 (1), and street Nos. 24, all of which premises are situate in Oomercary 1st Row, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the public road, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the vacant ground, belonging to Cursetjee Sorabjee and on or towards the south by the public road, and were formerly in the occupation of Ebrahimbhoy Hussenbhoy and now of the said Kurmali Joosub Datooani and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodhar and Jamsetji, the vendors' solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 15, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 14.

CONSOLS were unaltered in London yesterday at 96¾; and there was no further change in the market rates of discount. Bar Silver was again ¼d. per oz. higher, at 48¾d.; but Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. lower in Fours, and ¼ down in 4½ per cents, at £81¾ and £84, respectively: while in New York, the metal was ⅜ cent lower than Reuter's last quotation at 106⅜ cents, with Exchange on London unaltered. The Indian Council made further allotments of five lakhs of Bills on Calcutta at 1s. 6 17-32d., and 1s. 6 9-16d., and a lakh on Bombay at the latter rate, which is 1-16 above the higher price obtained for the extra Bills on Monday, and 5-16d. more than the regular allotment rate last Wednesday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London at thirty days' sight remained at 1s. 6 1-16d. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 95¼; Exchange on London was 1½ centime lower at fcs. 25·25½.

Bombay Linseed was unchanged, being quoted at 41s. 9d. per quarter ex-quay, both for spot and arrival seed. The Wheat market was quiet at an advance of ½d. per cental in No. 1 spot soft White at 7s. 7d. ex-quay, White Delhi on the spot being unaltered at 7s. 6d. ex-quay.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady both generally and for Surats last evening, the Sales having been smaller, at 10,000 bales, inclusive of 1,500 bales East Indian. 5 5-16d. was still the price of spot Mid.-American; but Broach of all grades was 1-16d. higher; and American Arrivals were up 1-64d. in all positions excepting February-March deliveries, for which the advance was 1-32d., the extreme quotations being 5 15-64d. for this month and 5 27-64d. for May-June. The day's Imports were 26,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm, but with only a limited business passing.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 9⅜ cents; but April Futures were three points higher, at 6·94 cents. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 32,000 bales; and the following is now the comparison between the arrivals this season and those for the same period in the two preceding years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts	32,000	31,000	29,000
Three days' do. ...	93,000	79,000	75,000
Since 1st Sept. '90... ...	4,775,000	4,533,000	4,050,000

Demand for the staple has fallen off here to-day, and only a small business has been transacted in a quiet market with prices still unaltered. The Mills have bought 300 bales each of New Chalisgaum and Nugger, at Rs. 159¼ and Rs. 175-80, respectively; and 100 bales of New Julgaum, at Rs. 170; and of old stuff they have taken 100 bales each of Barsee, at Rs. 175; and Pachora, at Rs. 130 per candy. For export, the only purchases reported are 400 bales of Bengal, at Rs. 158-64; and 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 180 per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been less doing to-day in this market, but the feeling remains firm, and previous prices are maintained.

SEEDS.—A moderate business has transpired to-day, on the basis of previous quotations, with a steady tone prevailing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..............................	6,736	bales.
Wheat..............................	15,677	cwt.
Linseed..............................	4,518	"
Rapeseed..............................	1,214	"
Gingelly..............................	6,319	"
Poppyseed..............................	671	"
Ground Nuts..............................	2,953	"
Castorseed..............................	668	"

FREIGHTS are firm. Cargo for immediate shipment is still scarce, but forward rates are improving in presence of a better demand. The City of Perth has been berthed for part cargo to Liverpool, for early February loading, and has booked Seeds and Wheat at 17s. and Cotton at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Last evening's rates were quoted at opening this morning both for Bank and Private Paper, but the feeling was decidedly weak, and though the first telegrams from Calcutta reported that market higher than ours, sales here gave way until a decline of ⅛d. had been established, the market closing easy at the full, with ready and forward Bank remittance nominal. No Merchants' Bills to speak of have come out to-day, and in the other direction there has been very little doing. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 6⅜d.	(noml.)	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6¼d.	do.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6½d.		"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 6⅝d.		"
Francs 3 months' sight	1·97½		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining, and rates for Four per cents receded 3-16 per cent. from yesterday's final quotations. Large bargains have been booked for the coming settlement at 105 11-16, and closing quotations were 105 9-16 for cash, 105⅝ for February, and 105¾ for the March account, with 4½ per cent. Paper quoted at 107½ nominal.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Scrip has been out of favour to-day, and we note a decline of Rs. 5 to 10 per share in the case of several concerns at our quotations. Otherwise the market has been quiet, and generally steady at previous rates.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 14.—The barometer has risen briskly in the north-west Punjab, and elsewhere the changes are slight, comprising a fall over a larger part of Burma, Assam, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and north Konkan; and a rise elsewhere. The distribution normal. Wind directions are normal is blow from the north over Bengal and the Bay. The area extends from the west of the Gangetic Plain and from the east to the west of the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, and Guzerat. The force is still strong at Karachi, it is but normal elsewhere. The temperature has generally fallen except in Behar. The mean temperature is above the average, except in Bengal, where it is deficient. Excess is considerable in the North-West Provinces, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana. The weather is fine, but slight thunder showers have occurred in Central India and Rajputana.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

West Coast to Cape interrupted between Benguella and Mossamedes. All traffic via Natal.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Owing to outbreak of a revolution at Valparaiso, telegraphic communication with Chili is suspended.

Steamer leaves Colombo for Mauritius at four p.m. seventeenth.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th January, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	14	9	45 a. m.	3	47
Teheran	14	1	15 p. m.	1	4
Suez	14	2	5 p. m.	1	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., on 14th January, 1891.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	9	...	4
" Kurrachee ...	...	15	...	1
" Madras	...	20	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 13.

10 p.m.	74·8

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14.

6 a.m...	72·8
10 a.m...	78·4
2 p.m...	82·9
4 p.m...	82·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARRON—January 7, at Meerut, the wife of A H Barron, of a son.

LEWIS—January 7, at Ludhiana, the wife of G S Lewis, E J A Commissioner, of a son.

PAUL—January 8, at Meerut, the wife of Captain Ernest T Paul, 6th (The Prince of Wales's) Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

WILLSON—January 5, at Carrowblagh, Shillong, the wife of J Willson, Director of Public Instruction, Assam, of a son.

DEATHS.

ALDER—January 7, at 6, Humayon Place, William James Bracken Alder, youngest son of Lieut-Colonel T G Alder, aged 61 years, 11 months, and 26 days.

CHARDE—December 30, at Meerut, North-Western Provinces, India, Elizabeth Cunningham (Lizzie), the dearly-loved wife of Charles Edmund Charde, Post Office Department, daughter of the late Edward John Pitfield Jones, Bengal Pilot Service, and grand-daughter of the late Richard Jones, Commander, Royal Navy.

CRUICKSHANKS—January 6, at the residence of her son, H R Cruickshanks, St John's Hill, Bangalore, Leonora Cruickshanks, wife of the late W Cruickshanks, C M S, aged 67 years and 12 days.

GRIFFITH—January 9, at Coonoor, Nilgiris, Enid Mary, the infant daughter of Frank and Henrietta Griffith, of Kotagiri, aged 13 months.

MACKENZIE—January 9, at Basti, suddenly, Alexander Francis Mackenzie, Bengal Opium Department.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1891.

THE new Bombay District Police Act is an embodiment of principles which have been consistently advocated in these columns, as the only ones upon which the discipline and regulation of a body of nearly 17,000 men could be duly administered. That principle may be briefly enunciated as the departmental control over the whole force by one officer, *viz.*, the Inspector-General of Police, whose duty should be to maintain his department in the highest state of efficiency, for its disposal according to law by the magistracy. It was an anomaly that we had repeatedly noticed, that while in every other province of India this principle had long been practically recognised, the system in Bombay was altogether behind the times. Here, instead of making one officer, who was familiar with all the details and requirements of the department for the preservation of law and order, responsible for its entire organization, the charge of the police in each division was relegated to the Revenue Commissioner, who, however energetic and vigilant he might be, was prevented by the ever-increasing and multifarious revenue and miscellaneous duties attached to his office from devoting more than a moiety of his time and attention to this most important branch of the administration. The disadvantages of this system were obvious. The fatal want of uniformity which was necessarily inseparable from it was felt in every branch of the department; and where the growing skill of the criminal classes called for a concentrated effort to repress their depredations, there were only disunited and inconsistent attempts to deal with the evil. Apart from the fact, which was in itself no small inconvenience, that the heads of the police in Bengal, Madras, and other provinces had no corresponding officer whom they might address in their presidency upon the subject of escaped convicts, persons wanted by the police, or the antecedents of suspected persons, which practically led to their leaving Bombay out of account altogether, there was the inevitable result that Superintendents of Police were left very much to themselves, and the divergencies in their methods of working in the various districts of which they were in charge were naturally very great. An officer could follow his own idiosyncracies with very little control from superior authority; and if in some cases this might be a gain, the gain would be more than counter-balanced by the loss arising from the inferiority in other districts; and upon the transfer of an officer from one district to another, either he or the district could not but suffer from the difficulties involved in the change of method which was inevitable. There was, as a matter of course, the greatest difference in the system of registers, returns, accounts, investigation of offences, supervision over bad characters, dress, armament, and discipline in the various districts and divisions.

As Sir Raymond West stated in the Legislative Council when introducing the Bill which has now become law, these and other considerations appealed strongly alike to the common sense and experience of Sir James Fergusson shortly after his arrival as Governor of Bombay in 1880. He was greatly struck with the laxity of the police administration of this Presidency as compared with what he had seen in other parts of the empire, and he came to the conclusion that some distinct head of the police, as an organized body, was necessary for its efficient government. He quoted in support of his views the high opinions of Sir George Clerk, Colonel Bruce, who was Inspector-General of Police in India, and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, the latter of whom had laid down in an able minute on the whole subject that no Governor of Bombay would be able to maintain the police of the presidency in a state of efficiency without an officer analogous to the Inspector-General of Police, provided in Act V. of the Government of India. With all respect for the views of Sir Barrow Ellis, which conflicted with his own, he held that there would be no risk of friction from the appointment of an officer who had the requisite technical knowledge to be responsible for the organization and working of the department. The sphere proposed for him would not clash with the responsibilities and authority of the magistrates, with regard to whom the only difference would be, that the police placed at their disposal would be efficient instead of the reverse. The opposition which Sir James Fergusson's views met with compelled him to leave the matter in abeyance for a time; but this experience assured him of the correctness of his opinions and the urgency of the matter; and in 1884 he brought up the subject again, adding to his previous reasons for the proposed change the fact that he felt a constant want of information about the individual and comparative merits of police officers, and that without one advising officer it was impossible to judge whether the distribution of the force throughout the presidency was satisfactory. Some districts, he considered, were overworked, and others overmanned; and while the department was under various heads, and lacked united authority, there was little chance of this weighty matter being satisfactorily dealt with. He further used the argument which we have constantly urged, in ignorance that he had already employed it, that if special supervision was required for other departments such as jails, schools, hospitals, forests, and survey, there was at least as much need for a similar supervision over the police. At present, he emphatically stated, the Commissioners were quite unable to exercise anything more than a nominal supervision over the Police Superintendents and their actions; the consequence was that the police officers were left too much to their own devices, and repeated instances had occurred showing that some special and direct supervision was necessary.

The strength of this reasoning removed to a great extent the opposition displayed by the other members of the Government in 1881; and it was decided to appoint an Inspector-General of Police; but to treat the measure as to some extent an experimental one, and to avoid hurting the susceptibilities of those who had administered the department more than could be helped, the appointment did not at first receive the authority of any legal enactment; and a set of rules was drawn up which conferred upon him only limited powers. He was not to have the direction or control of the investigation of crime, or subsequent procedure. But he was to take immediate cognizance of promotions, suspensions, reductions, fines, drill, and other matters of interior economy, together with the supply of clothing and equipments. Under these circumstances the late Colonel Wise became the first Inspector-General of Police at the end of 1884; and he retained charge of the appointment till May, 1888, when he took leave to England, and on his return acted as Commissioner of Police in this city up to December, 1887, when an illness which terminated fatally at Port Said obliged him to leave India. Colonel Wise, as is well-known, did not find his position an easy one. His hands were considerably tied by the inelastic nature of the rules, and also by the opposition which his efforts met with at the hands of those officers who felt themselves slighted at having their own powers lessened, not to speak of the fact that the newly-created authority seemed more or less irksome to some Superintendents of Police. Much, however, was done, both in the time of Colonel Wise and the officers who acted in the appointment pending the arrival of the permanent incumbent, Major Humfrey, who assumed charge of the office in November last. We have noted from time to time the various improvements that were effected by the Inspector-General of Police personally in the matters which were entrusted to his authority, and in others by Government at his suggestion. We need now only briefly refer to the rules for the registration of crime in English in the Superintendents' own offices as opposed to the old system by which a very insufficient crime register was kept up by the Chief Constables in vernacular; the classification of and supervision over released convicts and other suspected persons, and the submission of a final report in every case investigated, whether it is detected or not. A detailed redistribution scheme has also been carefully worked out by which the police force in each district will be fixed at a uniform strength, in accordance with general principles, tempered occasionally by local considerations.

All this has been achieved while the officer at the head of the department has been working under the disadvantages we have alluded to. The want of legal status has been supplied by the new Act, which lays down fully and carefully the relations between the Inspector-General, the Commissioners, the Magistrates, and the District Superintendents of Police. While the widest powers are given to the Inspector-General as regards recruitment, organization, discipline, inspection, management of funds, collection and communication of intelligence and information, as well as reports and statements on subjects connected with the suppression of crime, and he is thus enabled to maintain the efficiency of the department at the highest level, the District Magistrate is vested with an amount of authority as to the disposal of the force which, together with the District Superintendent, is stated in the Act to be under his command and control. That the District Superintendent should not be independent of the Magistrate may be regarded as a matter of course; but as the former officer is in fact the real administrator of the police of this district, and its efficiency depends infinitely more upon his exertions than on those of the Magistrate, it appears a matter for regret that the wording of the Act gives the impression that his position is more subordinate than it actually is. As regards the Commissioners, while these officers have not been eliminated from the police system, their powers are now more supervising than administrative. They are to be kept informed of all that is done in their divisions, and they can bring to the notice of the administrative and executive officers all abuses which they may observe. They can also effect much towards preserving the general harmony of the administration. While they have thus been relieved of details which the pressure of other work placed it beyond their powers to take sufficient cognizance of, they are still enabled to advance the efficiency and improvement of the Police Department.

THE invitation that the Congress Committee sent to Sir Charles Elliott to be present during the deliberations of the Congress was unsuccessful, and people have not passed by the opportunity of poking fun at the Committee and their friends for what is considered as a well merited rebuff. Perhaps if they had thought of nothing but the circular of March 1890, forbidding Government officers to take part in political demonstrations, they would have escaped the disappointment which Sir Charles Elliott's refusal carried with it. They probably thought also of a previous meeting of the Congress at Calcutta, at which Lord Dufferin extended the hospitality of a garden party to the delegates, and of similar courtesies shown to them at Madras under Lord Connemara's genial rule; and they were not altogether illogical in thinking that if Viceroys and Governors can lawfully invite the Congress to visit them, the delegates could as lawfully invite a Lieutenant-Governor to visit the Congress. This was a strictly inferential way of looking at the matter, of course, but it was not as wildly unreasonable as we have been asked to believe. Complaint has been made against Congress orators who interpreted Lord Dufferin's and Lord Connemara's courtesies as proving the Government of India to be in favour of the movement. But both these administrators may be assumed to have known what they were about in offering the mild hospitality of the tea table to the delegates, and it is not much more impolitic to go to the Congress than to ask the Congress to come to you. There is, of course, the order of March, 1890, and the Government of India, when asked if the terms in which Sir Charles Elliott had declined to attend, and if his reference to the order in question correctly interpreted that instrument, were certainly not in a position to disavow the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The result of a reference of the matter to the Government of India has been, as we understand it, to establish that it rests with the local Government exclusively to determine whether in the case of a particular political meeting, it should issue a prohibition to any of its officials against attending it. At the same time there is reason to believe that the Supreme Government are not in accord with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the belief expressed in his letter that the order of March, 1890, distinctly forbid the presence of Government officials at meetings of this character. The prohibition, it is recognized, is absolute against taking part in meetings of a political character; but it is not absolute against mere attendance in the capacity of a spectator. On that point the discretion of the local Government has been preserved, so that if Sir Charles Elliot had dropped in for an hour at the Tivoli Gardens to see what the Congress is like he would have been in no danger of having to account to the Supreme Government for the violation of a Government order. There is a distinction between "taking part" in a political meeting and being present at it which most of us are able to appreciate, though it is not impossible that some people might find it convenient to ignore it, and to interpret a quite platonic curiosity as a mark of sympathy.

THE regrettable death of Mr. J. H. Steel, in early and robust manhood, put sad emphasis upon his own official remarks upon the insanitary conditions under which the staff and students of the Parel Veterinary College and Hospital had been labouring ever since the institution was established. In his last administration report Mr. Steel gave a disquieting and distressing account of the effect of the Parel climate upon constitutions which could scarcely be said to be pre-disposed to sickness. The Principal itself had all but succumbed to the disease which a few months later was destined to deprive this Presidency of an invaluable practitioner and scientist; his *locum tenens*, Veterinary Surgeon Pottinger, had been carried off by it; the manager of the hospital had been incapacitated for work, and the Farrier Major, after having, as Mr. Steel said, struggled pluckily against disease throughout the year, had at last had to send in his resignation, the Parel climate proving quite incompatible with his constitution. This is a painful record, and the entry with which it had to be supplemented last week was more painful still. Mr. Steel congratulated himself upon the prospect that success would attend the efforts that had been made to improve the drainage of the college precincts and to open them up, by the removal of trees and undergrowths, to the free play of air; and his own lamentable death makes us doubtful if the result has been as effectual as he anticipated it would be. We recall attention to his report in the hope that the authorities will leave nothing undone for the removal of insanitary conditions which have already been sadly potent for ill. The maintenance of the work of the College, of which Mr. Steel was the distinguished first Principal, will largely depend upon the thoroughness of the measures that are taken to make its surroundings healthy.

MR. PESTONJEE JEHANGIR, C.I.E., formerly Settlement Officer of Baroda, has reprinted the substance of a series of lectures which he delivered before the Gaekwar during his Highness's minority. The object of the lectures was to lay before the young Prince, who was then about to be entrusted with the responsibilities of State, the principles and details of administration in its various branches, and Mr. Pestonjee, as head of the Settlement and Military Departments, undertook to expound the work of those departments to the Gaekwar. The lectures seem to have been admirably adapted for the purpose for which they were designed, and they are not without value to the larger audience which republication will secure for them.

THERE is an outbreak of small-pox at Simla. The European and other residents are protecting themselves by recourse to re-vaccination.

THERE was no business of public interest transacted at the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday.

IN the report of the discussion on the estimates for Municipal income for the coming year, Mr. Carroll stated that he approved Mr. Vatcha's proposal to estimate on an annual increase in assessed values, but that it was unsound finance because a check in the prosperity of the town might any year stop the increase. We had lately a check in the mill industry now happily over, and there was now a check in the carpet trade owing to the fluctuation in exchange. Such causes would tend to prevent increase in assessed properties, and, it was not therefore safe to count on it always. In this view the Municipal Commissioner concurred.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 3rd January was 309, against 289 and 288 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 13. There were 22 deaths from cholera, against 31 and 36 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 3. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 13 deaths from tetanus, against 15 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 108 and 39 respectively, against 92 and 45 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 37·2 per mile per annum, against 33·9, the mean of the last five years.

A short time ago a four-footed patient was brought to St. Thomas's Hospital. He was a collie-dog named Mac, and his mistress related that while out walking he had been attacked by another dog, and during the fight was run over by a brougham. Examination showed that one foreleg was badly fractured and the other bruised, whereupon chloroform was administered and the broken limb encased in plaster of Paris splinters. On Saturday the splints were removed and the dog was discharged cured. The patient was entered on the books as "Mac; occupation, pugilist."

"No more Chinese" is apparently the maxim of Mr. Windom, the Secretary of the United States Treasury, whose report certainly exhibits no want of alacrity in carrying out the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion Act. Organized attempts, it is stated, have been made by Chinese labourers to force their way into the United States by way of Mexico, British Columbia, and Canada; but these movements have been efficiently met. Besides this, a large number of prohibited Chinese have been returned to China, as "the country from whence they came," rather than to the contiguous foreign territory through which they passed on their way, as was formally the practice. Milder courses, it was found, resulted in their ultimately finding a way to re-enter the country in some other quarter.

SOME of the English ironmasters who have been visiting the United States have expressed the opinion that the American artisans are more temperate in habit than the English workmen.

MR. PARNELL'S description of Mr. Justin McCarthy, given at Kilkenny, as a man with his feet in a mustard bath and a glass of whisky at his mouth, shocks French feeling. A Paris correspondent writes: Mr. McCarthy enjoys a high literary reputation here, where he is personally well-known, having for years spent most of his vacations in France. The *Temps* speaks of him as amiable, cultivated, refind, gently firm, steadfast, and persevering, a man who drives successfully a four-in-hand—namely, journalism, history, novel-writing, and politics—in each of which he takes a high rank. He enjoys, says the *Temps*, the esteem and admiration of the Tories themselves, and it is stupid of Mr. Parnell to revile him. Besides, was he not Mr. Parnell's *alter ego* for ten years at Westminster? Mr. Parnell's last departure, adds our French contemporary, proves him to be a pathological subject.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE SCOTCH STRIKE.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The Provost of Edinburgh held a Conference yesterday with the railway strikers and promised to mediate for them with the directors of the North British Line.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

NEW YORK, JAN. 13.

The United States Attorney-General maintains that the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction in the case of the seizure of the sealer *Sayward* since it originated in an Alaskan Court.

The hearing of the case is fixed for the 26th inst.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The American Treasury has decided that neither bar or ingot Silver can be coined for the use or benefit of depositors.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 14.

It is believed that President Harrison will veto Free Coinage anyhow.

Nevertheless the Silver Party are lobbying to obtain votes in the House of Representatives in favour of the Bill.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

It is expected that Rear Admiral Robinson will succeed Rear Admiral Sir E. Fremantle in the command of the East India Squadron.

Vice-Admiral Sir G. Tryon has been appointed to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir A. Hoskins in the command of the Mediterranean Squadron.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 13.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 2nd instant, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. to-day, and the s. s. Valetta or Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 14.

His Excellency Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., accompanied by Sir Reginald Beauchamp, Sir John Gladstone, Colonel F. W. Rhodes (Military Secretary), and Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.S. (Private Secretary), arrived here this morning at 6-20 a.m., the arrival being private. The gubernatorial party alighted at the Kirkee railway station, where his Excellency's carriage was in waiting to carry the party to Government House, Ganesh Khind. After an early breakfast, his Excellency, accompanied by Colonel Rhodes, rode out to the Commander-in-Chief's Camp, and stayed out the whole morning witnessing the Artillery Field Firing. Having lunched with Sir George Greaves at the camp, his Excellency returned to Ganesh Khind. To-morrow morning, his Excellency will be out at the camp again to witness the Infantry Field Firing, and will eturn to Bombay by the mid-day train. The usual alute was fired at Kirkee this morning, announcing his Excellency the Governor's arrival.

THE FIRE IN POONA CITY.

According to the police returns something less than one hundred houses were burnt in the recent fire besides fourteen timber depots. These figures are, however, not considered accurate. A little native lad, of six years of age, has been arrested among those suspected of having caused the conflagration. A house belonging to the lad's father was also burnt.

THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL FOR MUSKETRY.

It is understood that Major Curties, of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, who is a brother of Colonel Curteis, Assistant Adjutant-General here, has accepted the appointment of Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, Poona, which was offered to him by telegraph, on the retirement of Major Parker Jervis. Major C. A. P. Burroughs, the officiating A.A.G. for Musketry, whose time expired on the 11th instant, will make over charge of the duties of that office on Friday to Major Rosseter, who will discharge the duties of the appointment pending the arrival of Major Curteis from Burma. Major Burroughs has done much valuable work in connection with the arrangements for the field-firing of the troops which is now going on. He will now go home on leave until he is "absorbed" in his regiment, whatever that may mean.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 14.

Lieutenant-Colonel Melliss, Chief Inspecting Officer of the Imperial Service Troops, proceeds this week to Kathiawar, to inspect the Bhownugger and Junagad Forces.

PAY OF SILLADAR CAVALRY.

The pay of Silladar Cavalry, Bombay Presidency which is already Rs. 30 per mensem for a Sowar, will be raised to Rs. 31.

THE MAHARAJA OF BETTIAH.

The Maharaja of Bettiah has been gazetted a Member of the Bengal Legisla[illegible]ouncil.

THE BLACK M[illegible]D FORCE.

The Sta[illegible] Field Force will proba[illegible]ly from the Rawal Pi[illegible]ill number between se[illegible]

THE BURM[illegible]ULTURE.

Mr. F. C.[illegible] Jubbulpore, has bee[illegible] take up the appointme[illegible]

ST[illegible]

The B. I. S. N. C[illegible] 13. [illegible] here this evening.

The P. and O. Co[illegible]3. [illegible] this morning.

The P. and O. Com[illegible] JAN. 13 [illegible] here from Bombay th[illegible]

ADEN, JAN. 14. The Austro-Hungaria[illegible] Trieste, left for Bombay[illegible]

COMMER[illegible]WS.

The Liverpool Cotton M[illegible] steady.

Good Dhollerah ....

The Manchester Market h[illegible] business.

Exchange on India, 30 da[illegible]
2½ per cent. Consols for a[illegible]
3 per cent. French Rentes [illegible]
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ... [illegible]
4½ per cent. " .... [illegible]
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.... [illegible]
Bar Silver .... [illegible]

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

ARTILLERY FIELD-FIRING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 14.

On going round the camps this morning I noticed that the 2nd (P.W.O.) Grenadiers and the 10th Bombay Light Infantry, the former commanded by Major Mackenzie, and the latter by Major Nicholetts, had removed their camps from where they originally stood on some ploughed open lands close to the river, near the Kalas Ford, to the open plain further east, not far from the Yerrowda Central Jail, to the south of which the Worcester Regiment and the Royal Fusiliers are encamped. This has been done, I am told, on the recommendation of the medical authorities in consequence of some sickness having made its appearance at the old camps. There is really nothing serious that has happened, and all the other troops are keeping very good health.

As I informed you yesterday, the Cavalry Brigade were directed to turn out again last evening to go through the same manœuvres as they did in the forenoon. Colonel Currie's brigade on this occasion acquitted themselves very creditably, and the Chief, who was also out with them, was much pleased with the performance.

The Artillery did their part of the field-firing this morning, a very large number of spectators, including several ladies, being present. His Excellency the Governor and Colonel Rhodes, Lieut.-General Sir Harry Prendergast, V. C., Colonel Lindsay, R.E., the two Australian Officers, and several others rode with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Among the ladies present there were Mrs. Westmacott, Mrs. Woolmer, Mrs. and Miss Hinde, Miss Flood, Mrs. Turner-Jones, Miss Greig, and others.

The Artillery Brigade, which consisted of five batteries, *viz.*, the R Battery, R. H. A. (under Major Smith), the 26th Field Battery (under Major Watson), the 35th Field Battery (under Major Hepburne), the 53rd Field Battery (under Major Lyster), and the 55th Field Battery (under Major Potts), was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Kaye, R.H.A., who had Captain Bannatyne-Allason as his Brigade Major. The Brigade was divided into two divisions. The first division, consisting of the R. H. A. and two twelve-pounder Field Batteries (26th and 35th) formed up under cover below the ridge to the south of the Chief's large camp; while the two nine-pounder Field Batteries (53rd and 55th) formed up in a nullah further west, the whole brigade being kept out of sight of the enemy. On being ordered to move out, one battery from each division—the R. H. A., on the right and the 55th Field Battery on the left—advanced to the first position, which it was decided to take up and found the range. As soon as the first gun had been fired, the other batteries followed up, ranged themselves alongside of batteries which had now opened fire, and quickly came into action. The two divisions set to work, vigorously firing at the enemy's artillery, the dummy guns and limbers of the latter, with a proportion of dummy gunners being set up in pits. After a few rounds, the correct range was ascertained and much destruction followed, the shrapnel taking great effect. In the first position, the right division were 2,300 yards from the object they were aiming at, while the left division were 200 yards further off. Having fired thirty rounds per Battery, the two divisions advanced—all together—to the second position, the right division being 1960 yards and the left 1650 yards from their respective objects. At this position also, the attack was directed solely against the enemy's artillery, and here also thirty rounds per battery were fired. Advancing further forward the right division got on to a range of 980 yards, while the left wing had a range of 1,000 yards. The flank batteries still continued to attack the enemy's guns, while the intermediate batteries directed their attention to the infantry (head and shoulder dummies) at the shelter trenches. The firing was very good, as proved by an inspection of the dummies and screens which served as targets. Several dummy guns had been completely smashed up, and altogether the work of destruction was great. It must also be borne in mind that the breeze being very strong, several of the dummy guns and limbers had been blown down, and consequently the number of targets and amount of canvas exposed was even more limited than it was actually intended to be. The support screens were riddled with shots, not one of them escaping whole. Captain Foster, R. A., acted as superintendent at the butts, and the Sappers and Miners again were employed in firing mines by electricity in front of the dummy guns. Their Excellencies rode round the works after the firing had given over to inspect the targets, and were very pleased with the result. Their Excellencies afterwards lunched together with a large party at the Chief's camp, a band being in attendance. The Infantry field-firing will commence earlier to-morrow at about 9 a.m., so that Lord Harris, who returns to Bombay by the mid-day train, may have an opportunity of witnessing it.

CAVALRY FIELD-FIRING.

The following are the results of yesterday's Cavalry field-firing:—The number of men firing were 316; number of rounds fired, 4,248; and number of hits made, 489; showing a percentage of 11·51.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

As often happens at our Wednesday meets, the run yesterday was just long enough to make us wish for more, and not too long: those who had to catch a train had plenty of time to do it in, and those who went back to their bungalows at Bandora or Palli Hill for breakfast could do so comfortably.

The meet was at Santa Cruz and from there the field moved straight off in the direction of Chuckla Covert. It was not long before a jackal was put on his legs, a signal for a general rush and dispersion of the crowd, eventually settling down behind the hounds in the direction of Saar. There was a gathering of forces again, and a rolling of stones at the top of Saar Hill, and then there was room enough for all. Hounds had swung to the left, and were racing along towards the Coorla backwater. We boast some bruisers in this hunt now-a-days, and all having a fair start, this seemed to them a good opportunity for having a ride. There is nothing imparts life to a hunt like a leavening of youth: old stagers are apt to become a trifle slow, and there must be a large proportion of this year's sportsmen who have not long passed their majority. Discretion may perhaps save a few harmless tumbles, but, though a valuable quality, is inclined to develop with age into what is vulgarly termed "funk." The neck-or-nothing mode of riding is the only one suited to fox-hunting, and as long as we have plenty of young men of the right sort, we shall see that method pursued. If a man does not ride for a possible fall at every other fence when he is young it is quite certain that he will not chance it when he grows old, and there is nothing like plenty of falls to inspire the tyro with confidence.

The foregoing remarks are fortunately somewhat misplaced on the present occasion as the youth of our hunt, at all events so far as the male portion of it goes, was conspicuous by its absence, and with very few exceptions the field of about twenty consisted of men who have mounted with the Bombay hounds any time from five to five and twenty years. However these old crocks manage to get along somehow or other, and are generally there or thereabouts at the finish. But what has become of all the youthful members who turned out at the beginning of the season? Two, we know, and are [illegible] prevented by sickness—but [illegible] who we have not seen out of [illegible] they cannot be tired of the Sport of [illegible], to return to our run. A nice galop [illegible] fairly open country, and the hounds [illegible] just as he was preparing for a [illegible] Vehar back-water, thus ending an [illegible] of about twenty minutes.

The [illegible] Parla.

THESE facts concerning Dr. Koch are given by [illegible]s cousin, the Rev. Adolph Biewend, pastor of one [illegible] the Lutheran churches in Boston:—Dr. Koch's [illegible]lth was injured by his close contact with the [illegible]erous corpses of those who died of cholera in [illegible] he went to investigate in that country. [illegible]ed," proceeded Mr. Biewend, "Emma [illegible]ghter of a Lutheran clergyman, and he [illegible] child, a daughter, who is married to [illegible]ssistants" Dr. Koch is to visit America

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

THE London Press—that edifyingly virtuous London Press!—has been dreadfully shocked, and even the Parisian newspapers, which, if they swallow a considerable number of camels in the course of every week, are certainly not in the habit of straining at gnats, profess to be scandalised at the avidity with which fashionable society in Paris has gloated over the nauseous details of the Eyraud-Bompard case, and the lack of common decency which it has shown in crowding the court day after day during the trial of two ignoble assassins. The *Times* gives a list of the *beau monde* present on the closing day; and the catalogue comprises several ambassadors and ambassadresses, secretaries of legation, a French duchess of Boulangist sympathies, three countesses, and M. Alexandre Dumas.

***

Well; is there anything so very extraordinary in this flocking of Duchesses and diplomatists to a murder trial? Was there no precedent for the revolting spectacle presented at the Old Bailey at the trial of the wretched woman Pearcey? There has just come under my notice a very curious little book, entitled "Celebrated Crimes and Criminals, by W. M.," which seems to meet the wish for a "Modern Newgate Calendar" which I ventured to express in the "Echoes" some weeks since. Turning to the trial in 1849 at the Central Criminal Court of George Frederick and Maria Manning for the murder of the gauger Patrick O'Connor—I was present both at the trial and the execution of the precious pair—I found a list of spectators quite as aristocratic as the most recently catalogued of murder trial audiences.

***

"Several ladies and gentlemen," writes W. M., "were accommodated with seats in the dock." The writer might have added "and on the bench." "Among the distinguished visitors present may be mentioned Lord Howden, Lord Strangford, the Austrian Ambassador, Count Colloredo, the Swedish Minister, the first Secretary of the Prussian Legation, Baron Koller, the Marquis of Hertford, the Sardinian *Charge d' Affairs*, Admiral Dundas, M.P., and Alderman Sir William Magnay, Bart. . . . The female prisoner wore a black dress, fitting closely up to the throat, a blue shawl, and primrose gloves." How was that "for A. D. 1849?

***

M. Louis-Eugene Lamy, a distinguished French painter in oils and water colours, has just died at the age of ninety-one. Eugene Lamy—he usually dropped the Louis—was very well known in London fashionable circles about fifty years ago. He was an *habitue* at Gore House in the days when that long-vanished mansion was occupied by the Countess of Blessington, and when the sculptor's studio where D'Orsay worked was over the coach house by the entrance-gate. Eugene Lamy illustrated with exquisitely beautiful drawings two gift books "L'Hiver" and "L'Ete a Paris," the text of which was by Jules Janin. I never saw but one oil picture by Eugene Lamy; and its subject was one of a nature that would scarcely have been appreciated by his English admirers and patrons.

***

It was in 1879, if I mistake not, that I viewed this painting in—of all places in the world—the Senate House of Louisiana, U.S.A. It was a vigorous, but somewhat theatrical representation of the engagement between the British and American forces at New Orleans on Jan. 13, 1815, when we met with such an ugly repulse at the hands of the American sharpshooters, assisted by the "Pirates of Barataria." Ungrateful M. Eugene Lamy so to chronicle our disasters after having been petted and caressed in Belgravian and Grosvenorian circles! But perhaps the artist was by birth a Louisianian.

***

I read in the Paris correspondence of a daily contemporary that "For those who are engaged in shopping in Paris the weather is favourable. Frost and even fog are, after all, to be preferred to rain and slush; and this will no doubt be the verdict of the *Parisiennes* who are now extending their munificent patronage to the purveyors of Christmas and New Year's presents."

***

So far so good. But—there is as much virtue in a "but" as in an "if"—I read in the selfsame number of the selfsame daily the dictum of a London West-end trades-man that "Fog is bad for business, but snow is even worse," and the writer who quotes the tradesman adds that it was "evident, on the most cursory inspection, that the adverse weather had paralysed the Christmas trade in that quarter of the metropolis wherein ladies take the greatest pleasure in 'looking at the shops.'" How are we to reconcile these two conflicting opinions—unless, indeed, we venture on the assumption that Parisian fog is a *couleur de rose*, and not a pea-soup mist, and that Parisan snow is quite a gay and festive downfall!

***

The juvenile and, for the matter of that, the adult rowdies of Lancashire are addicted to indulgence in a brutal kind of horse-play which, in defiance of all philological propriety, is termed "scuttling." I am back among my books, and look up "scuttle" in Halliwell's "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words." Therein I find that "scuttle" means (1) "to walk fast;" (2) a small piece of wood pointed at both ends, used at a game like trap-ball; (3) a shallow basket or wicker bowl; (4) a dish or wooden platter; (5) the hatchway of a ship. Nares's "Glossary" says nothing about "scuttle."

***

Lord Beaconsfield, whose knowledge of recondite English was wonderfully copious, made a memorable use of the word "scuttle," in the sense of walking with precipitation. He protested, in the House of Lords, shortly after his retiring from office, against England "scuttling" out of Afghanistan. There is a possible solution for the Lancashire misuse of the term. "Scuttle," you know, is the technical name of the missile used in the game of "tip cat," an aggressive and eye-sight-imperilling pastime. It may be that the youthful Lancastrian rowdies, playing at "tip-cat," have been apt to quarrel over their "scuttles," and that their feuds were thus known as "scuttling" matches.

***

The earnest desire expressed by the municipal authorities of Manchester and Salford that "scuttling" should be put down by the infliction of corporal punishment on the "scuttlers"—the cat for adolescents, the birch for boys—has brought to the front Sir R. Rawlinson, who strongly deprecates anything like a return to "the severities and brutalities of a former age." In confutation of this a correspondent of the *Times*, signing himself a "Privy Councillor," points out that in the matter of flogging this age is neither brutal nor severe, and that "the worst garotter is seldom sentenced to more than twenty-five strokes." I wonder whether either of the disputants is aware of the greatest amount of torture by the lash ever inflicted by judicial sentence on an Englishman?

***

The victim in question was Titus Oates, the perjurer. Part of his sentence was that he should be whipped at the cart's tail from Newgate to Tyburn. He received a lash at every kennel. There were 1,100 kennels between this Old Baily and Hyde Park Corner, and the whip with which Titus was scourged had six strings. Thus the monumental liar got in all 6,600 stripes. Delvers, like Mr. John Ashton, in old newspapers, know full well that court-martial sentences of 1,000 lashes were not uncommon in the army at the end of the last century. Such a punishment with the oat-o'-nine tails, an infernal instrument brought into England with the Dutch Guards of William III., meant 9,000 stripes on the soldier's back.

***

Most people are talking about "Santa Klaus," otherwise St Nicholas, just now, and the stockings which that beneficent Saint hangs in the chimney or outside the door on Chrisimas morning—stockings stuffed with toys and "goodies" for those dear little children who worry and delight us so much. It may be seasonable to say a few words about the origin of the "Santa Klaus" legend. As regards the stockings-and-toy function it was wholly unknown in England when I was a boy, say, five-and-fifty years ago. We borrowed the kindly custom from the Americans, who inherited it from the Dutch colonists of New Amsterdam, alias Manhattan, the present New York. Only, the transatlantic "Santa Klaus" dispenses his bounty, not on Christmas morning, but on New Year's Day.

***

Now for the legend. The excellent Saint, who was Archbishop of Myra, and flourished in the Fourth Century, is called particularly the patron of children, because he was sweet and mild and simple and without guile or malice. His festival (Dec. 6) used to be kept with great solemnity by the choristers of Salisbury Cathedral and by the scholars of Eton College. But how, you may ask, does this account for the gift-stocking tradition! Well; St. Nicholas was a wealthy Saint, and he once became aware of three young virgins who, being destitute of dowries were in parlous fear of having to "*coiffer ste Catherine*," and die old maids.

***

On three successive December nights the good St. Nicholas, taking his walks abroad, flung through the open window—it is warm in Myra in December—of the room in which the three poor maids were crying their eyes out three bags full of gold pieces, "so that they were all portioned and afterwards happily married." There is not a prettier story related in all Alban Butler's "Lives of the Saints." How the legendary bag became eventually a stocking may puzzle the archæologists. Stockings are comparatively modern devices.

***

Was it not Dr. Alexander Pope, poet, who warned us that "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and that "Man never is but always to be blest?" A month ago all the world was hoping that Dr. Koch had really discovered a cure for consumption, and that his magic lymph was to extirpate phthisis for good and all. I followed the Koch intelligence with sorrowful interest, for in the long bygone I lost four sisters by consumption. And now comes forward an unkind French Professor Cornil, who declares that pulmonary tuberculosis, for the cure of which the Koch lymph gave rise to the brightest hope, "is the disease in which it can be least used." The treatment is useless in advanced febrile cases with "excavations." Disappointing Professor Cornil! Meanwhile, I suppose, on the principle of trusting in Providence and keeping our powder dry, the best thing we can do will be to read all about Dr. Koch and his lymph, but at the same time take care not to wear skin shoes, adhere to felt or hareskin chest protectors, and swallow plenty of cod-liver oil.

***

It may be very true, as Madame De Novikoff was good enough to tell us a few days ago, that the Tsar has not forbidden his subjects to gamble at Monte Carlo; but even the autocrat of All the Russias is not puissant enough to prevent the ruined votaries of roulette and trente-et-quarante at the fascinating inferno on the Riviera from killing themselves when they "are cleaned out." The last suicide of the *tapis vert* is said to be an Englishman. He was interred in a corner of the cemetery at Monaco set apart for suicides;" a small strip of wood bearing the number 15 is all that marks his grave."

***

I never bet; but had I a prospensity for wagering, and were I at Monte Carlo, I am afraid that I should fall a prey to a very old Italian superstition, and back the number of the suicide's grave at roulette. By this time, you may depend upon it, scores of punters have put their money on "the number 15" *eneplein*, or *a cheval*. At Rome or Naples, if you are riding in a hack-carriage, and manage to get upset, somebody will be sure to take the number of the vehicle and back that number in the next drawing for the lottery. It is a purely pagan idea to propitiate Fortune by adulating bad luck. The ancient Romans used to invoke a fever as "dear" and "sacred," and the modern Greek name for the small-pox is "euphlogia"—benediction, abundance.

***

Captain John Smith, the valiant founder of the colony of Virginia, lies buried in St. Sepulchre's Church, hard by Newgate Prison; and his tomb having fallen into disrepair, the vestry of the parish having voted £25 to form the nucleus of a fund for restoring the memorial of the courageous captain. It is said that thousands of Americans visit the tomb every year. I hope that a contingent as numerous of our transatlantic cousins make annual pilgrimages to the church—it is at Deptford!—where moulder the ashes of Pocahontas, Princess of Virginia, the sweet Indian maiden whose devotion saved Captain John Smith's life. Why didn't he marry her? Was there, as Sam Weller would say, a "priory attachment?" At all events, Captain John did not sell Pocahontas, as Mr Thomas Incle—the mean skunk!—sold Yarico.

***

My clever contemporary the *Speaker* has spoiled a good story in the telling of it. Says the S., "It was once asked in Dickens's presence. 'Do you think that Mr. and Mrs.——— ever wink at each other?' 'I should say,' Dickens answered, 'that they must exchange a small one once a year—say at Christmas.'" The rising generation, knowing little about the late Mr. and Mrs.———, might ask with some bewilderment why they should wink at one another at all.

***

What Dickens really said was as follows:—I was walking with him one Sunday afternoon in October, 1867, from Gads Hill to Rochester; and in the course of a desultory conversation in which the story of the two Roman Augurs turned up, I asked him whether he thought that a certain celebrated married couple recognised to the fullest extent their mutual peculiarities. He hesitated for a moment, and then replied, with the droll solemnity of manner which he knew so well how to assume, "Well, I should say that, on New Year's Day, they *do* possibly exchange a wink."

***

Mr. Holman Hunt is one of the most masterly of living English painters. One may object to his *techinque*, but of his genius and his sincerity there can be no doubt. At the same time, Mr. Holman Hunt can scarcely be accounted an unimpeachable authority on the history of art. In the evidence which he tendered at the wretched trial at the London Sessions about M. Garnier's Rabelais pictures he said that "no great artist at any time ever drew a nude figure with a view to indecency."

***

If Mr. Holman Hunt will wend his way to the Print Room of the British Museum and ask Mr. Louis Fagan to show him the etched works of a certain Rembrant van Rhyn—one of the greatest artists the world ever saw—he will find that the mighty Dutchman was guilty of a great many deliberate and glaring pictorial improprieties. Boucher and Fragonard, who were nothing if not improper, I will not claim as "great" painters; but what does Mr. Holman Hunt think of Giulio Romano, the favourite pupil, the chief assistant, and the executor of Rafaelle? Has Mr. H. H. ever heard of the terrible trouble into which Giulio got with the Pope through some engraved drawings of his to which epigraphs were appended by the ribald Pietro Aretino?

***

Some time next March, so the latest echo from Pekin tells us, a grand Imperial banquet is to be given at the Tsung-li-Yamen to the representatives of foreign powers, all of whom will have been received in audience by the Emperor on the preceding day. The Brother of the Sun and Moon entertaining the "foreign devils," at dinner! Surely, wonders will never cease. Of course the bill of fare will be written with the "Vermilion Pencil." I have a collection of some hundreds of such documents picked up in all parts of the world, but I confess that I should like to add to my budget the menu of the coming spread at the Tsung-li-Yamen.

***

What will it be like, that Celestial dinner? Birds' nest soup; *beche de mer* or sea-slugs *en mayonnaise*; shark's fin cutlets, dried duck: barbacued puppy; roast polecat; snail and rice; baked pumpkin seeds; apples with assafœtida! pickled cockroaches and tea-leaves stewed in *samshu*. Alas! just as there are no more Pyrenees, there are no more oceans now. Very probably Pekin and Paris have already shaken hands in the way of cookery, and the Emperor's banquet to the foreign diplomatists will be after the manner of Bignon's or the Maison Doree.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

THE Marquis of Lorne was intimately acquainted with his future bride from his very childhood, writes a home paper, and learnt to admire her first as they played and danced together under the very eye of the Queen. The young Campbells frequently joined the Royal children in their games at Buckingham Palace.

SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JAN. 10.

DURING the Christmas holiday week the people of Kolhapur had the opportunity of enjoying a great treat in the shape of Scientific Exhibition which was held in Rajaram College; and not a few availed themselves of it, for several thousands are reported to have passed through the rooms during the five days that it was kept open. The Exhibition was opened with a conversazione on the evening of Saturday, the 27th, at which were present Colonel Wodehose, C.I.E., Political Agent, Miss Wodehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Evelyn Gray, C.S., and most of the European residents, the Dewan and the leading Sirdars and native officials. When all were assembled Principal Candy said that before they began the business and pleasure of the evening he would like to say a few words. This was their sixth scientific display, the first having been held in 1882. The college had to thank the Council of Administration for their liberal annual grants which enabled them to obtain the apparatus collected there. Thanks were due also to Mr. Ennson for arranging his interesting geological collection, and to Dr. Sinclair and others. But he must tell them that this was emphatically Professor Modak's show. This gentleman had been working hard for several weeks, getting all the apparatus into order, arranging it, and training demonstrators who were selected out of the masters and students of the college and senior classes of the High School. They were much obliged to Colonel Wodehouse and the other visitors for having honoured them with their presence. In conclusion Mr. Candy requested the Political Agent to declare the show open.

Colonel Wodehouse expressed the pleasure it gave him to be present. He was sorry his Highness the Maharaja was not present that evening, but he hoped the programme of his tour would enable him to come and see the Exhibition before it closed, for he was sure he would derive much instruction from it. He was glad of this opportunity of thanking Mr. Modak, who, he noticed, was always ready to do any extra work, such as compiling science text-books in vernacular, translating the Kolhapur volume of the *Gazetteer*, and getting up these shows. He noticed that the Principal had mentioned many people with thanks, but they must not omit to thank Mr. Candy himself, who always took interest in everything. He would not detain them any longer, but declare this Exhibition open.

With Mr. Modak as conductor the visitors then proceeded to view the different apparatus and watch experiments. They first went round the College Hall, which was devoted to chemistry and galvanic electricity. In a side dark room they saw the beautiful vacuum tubes worked with Rhumkoff's coils and revolvers. Other rooms were set apart for various branches of science, such as heat, hydrostatics and hydraulics, pneumatics, acoustics, light and astronomy; frictional electricity and mechanics; geology. There were also implements illustrating surgery, veterinary practice, and agriculture; a collection of arms from the palace armoury tastefully arranged; a magic lantern, and several other things too numerous to mention. In the way of local ingenuity and novelty may be mentioned switches, by means of which with one battery one demonstration was able to work seven or eight pieces of apparatus without changing the wires; some models of water-wheels neatly made by a local *karazgar*; two students signalled to each other with a pair of telegraph instruments (locally made), being the Morse code adapted by themselves to the Marathi language.

The hall and compound were illuminated by electric arc lights. After the visitors had seen everything that was to be seen, this evening's conversazione was brought to a close. The Exhibition was opened on the four succeeding days for two hours and-a-half each morning and evening; two days were set apart for officials and towns-people generally, one day for school-boys, and the last for school-girls and native ladies. H. H. the Maharaja, accompanied by his brother, the Chief of Kagal, and the Kumars from Bhownugger, spent one evening there. Their Highnesses the Ranees paid a visit on the ladies' day.

The Principal of the Training College, Dharwar, and the head-master of the High School at that place took the opportunity of specially coming with a good number of their pupils, as they do not often get the chance of seeing such a large display of apparatus and experiments. Special facilities were afforded to these energetic students. Kolhapur is to be congratulated on being able to provide such a treat for all inhabitants and visitors alike who are all admitted free. The cost to the State, I believe, is about five hundred rupees, money well-spent, for there can be no doubt that these shows are attaining the object of the promoters, *viz.*, to spend knowledge and dispel ignorance among the people.

A pleasing little ceremony took place one day last week, in the Durbar-room, at the Residency, when the principal European and Native officials assembled to witness the presentation of the Sanad of the title of Rao Saheb to Mr. M. B. Laghate, late Forest Settlement Officer of Kolhapur. Colonel Wodehouse, addressing Mr. Laghate, said:—

His Excellency the Viceroy having been pleased to confer on you the title of Rao Saheb as a personal distinction, I have been ordered by Government to deliver the Sanad to you with befitting ceremony. I have therefore this morning assembled those of your friends and others who have been associated with you in the service of the Kolhapur State, in which you so much distinguished yourself by your zeal and ability for many years. You entered the British service as a Karkun in 1858, rising rapidly in twelve years to the rank of Mamlatdar. In 1874 your services were lent to the Kolhapur State as District Officer, and you eventually retired as Forest Settlement Officer in 1889; a service altogether of thirty-one years, during which long period, as far as I can ascertain, you have received nothing but well-deserved praise from your superiors. In 1864, when you were quite a young man, it was greatly, owing to your personal exertions that the famous Kumpta cotton frauds were put down, which frauds were found to aggregate no less than Rs. 20,000 per season. In the Kolhapur State as District Officer you were instrumental in introducing the cultivation of potatoes, cardamums, coffee, and pepper, and I am informed it was through your energy that the people of your charge contributed no less than Rs. 1,21,051 towards the construction of dharmshalas, chowris, tanks, and wells, the Kolhapur State assisting with Rs. 71,252. You also brought to light unauthorized occupation of State lands, thus increasing the State revenue by Rs. 25,000. The famine of 1876-77 gave you a further opportunity of distinguishing yourself, and for this you were granted one year's pensionable service. The above, Mr. Laghate, is a very excellent record, of which you and your family may well be proud, and I am sure I am only speaking the common voice of all here present in congratulating you very heartily that it has been rewarded by a permanent title in recognition of the same; and in wishing that you may live many years to enjoy it and your well-earned pension, I have now, Sir, the honour to hand you his Excellency the Viceroy's sanad.

After Mr Sovani, the Political Agent's head clerk, had given a Marathi version, Mr. Laghate replied in Marathi, and Mr. Sovani read an English translation as follows:—

Colonel Wodehouse,—I am extremely grateful to Government for the honour that has been so graciously conferred upon me in recognition of my humble services, in performing which I was only doing my duty. I am equally grateful to you, Colonel Wodehouse, and to your *locum tenens*, Colonel Phillips, for having brought to the notice of Government my humble work in the British districts and the Kolhapur State and for having obtained this distinction for me. I assure you, Sir, I shall never forget the great obligation under which you have placed me. I have invariably received kind treatment from you and your predecessors, and I am thankful that you have spared a portion of your most valuable time to deliver his Excellency the Viceroy's Sanad in the presence of my friends and brother officers in the Kolhapur State. This is a proof, Sir, of your anxiety for the good of our people. Thanking you and the Government again for this kindness I beg leave to conclude.

Pan supari and the congratulations of his fellow-officials concluded the interesting ceremony.

SOME time after Prince Bismarck's resignation, the ex-chancellor caused it to be stated in his Press organ that he still remained a life-member of the Crown Council. The new "Almanack de Gotha," however, takes a different view, the name of Prince Bismarck not appearing in the list of members.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

REPORTS are current in Calcutta just now that the Government will not move for Simla till late in April, the reason asserted being that the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne have no liking for the place, and will avoid it as much as possible.

BABU CHUNILAL PANAHLAL, one of the richest jewellers of Bombay has, we hear, offered to Government, a lac of Rupees for a Sanitarium for the Jain Community.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Stephen Jacob has been mentioned as a probable successor to the Financial Secretaryship rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Sinkinson, it is believed in some circles in Calcutta that he would not care to exchange the Treasury Department, of which he is now the head, for the appointment in question.

THE Municipal Commissioner has now completed the drafting of the new building by-laws for Bombay and they are now in the hands of the printer.

THE quantity of gold despatched from the Kolar gold field during the past week is valued at Rs. 20,000. The gold was sent by rail to Bombay for shipment to England.

A SERIOUS accident occurred to Lieutenant Charles Keyes, R.M.L.I., on Sunday 17th ultimo, under peculiar circumstances. The young officer was returning to Plymouth by the night mail from London, and whilst the train was proceeding at the rate of 45 miles an hour, Mr. Keyes opened the door of his carriage, fell out, and sustained a severe shaking and injuries to one foot, necessitating the amputation of the big toe' Lieutenant Keyes was conveyed to the infirmary at Oxford, and is doing well.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH of Idar will leave Bombay this evening at 9-15, by mail train from Grant Road Station for his state, and will receive the honours due to his station. A detachment of fifty rank and file of the 21st Regiment, Bombay Infantry, will be detailed at the station as a guard of honour, and will receive His Highness with a general salute. To-morrow at sunrise a salute of fifteen guns will be fired from the saluting battery.

ON 24th ulto. Miss Valerie Van Tassell accomplished a successful balloon ascent and parachute descent at Penang. Starting from a Chinese lawn-tennis ground, she alighted eventually at a place about a mile distant. While on the upward track the lady performed a number of acrobatic feats, such as hanging with her toe on to the trapeze bar attached to the parachute. At last she detached the parachute and dropped down at first at a terrific pace. The parachute gradually opened, and she finished her descent gracefuly and safely. She is said to have ascended to a height of above 4,000 feet The effect of witnessing balloon ascents and parachute descents is not the same with different people. When Miss Van Tassell exhibited at Penang last month some curious incidents were reported. At the start a Malay actually dropped down, and others were seen with their knees tottering under them through fright, while more than half a-dozen Chinese women were moved to tears at the sight.

BOMBAY society is much perturbed just now on the subject of what is called the "barbarous incongruity" of the regulation costume at the Governor's levees, writes the *Daily News*. Lord Reay during his term of office puzzled his friends by desiring them to appear in "a frock coat or coloured trousers." The disjunctive particle was painfully ambiguous, and the edict remained, we believe, a dead letter. A recollection of this incident, however, has been awakened by an order of Lord Harris prescribing, for what the vulgar call "full fig" at Government House, "dress coat with white or coloured trousers." The medley does not in the mind's eye look particularly picturesque or dignified, and Bombay appears to be yielding a sullen and sulky sort of obedience which is not far removed from open revolt.

A CURIOUS instance of "Scotch marauding" is reported from Calcutta writes the *Daily News*. Mr. James L. Mackay, the chairman of the banquet given on St. Andrew's Day to Sir Charles Elliott, the Lieutenant-Governor elect of Bengal, took occasion in his speech to quote as "from my clansman, the late lamented Aberigh Mackay," the following stanza:—

The air will be filled with music,
And the cares which invest the day
Will roll up their tents like the Arabs,
And silently pass away.

Who the "late lamented person" referred to may have been, does not appear; but one would have thought that one at least of the 315 guests assembled would have remembered something very much like this in Longfellow's poem "The Day is Done." Only the case is one of murdering as well as marauding!

THE expedition against the Samil clans on the Miranzai border should be over long before the troops begin to concentrate for the Black Mountain affair in March, unless unforeseen complications occur with the main body of the Orukzais. A month at the outside, from the time the frontier is crossed, should be sufficient to bring the Samil headmen to a sense of the hopelessness of holding out. This being so, the military authorities will be able to give General Lockhart a second opportunity of showing how punitive expeditions of the kind should be really carried out. If we mistake not, his methods will be very different from those of General officers combined with a big Staff and with Brigadiers and Colonels enough to stock a small Army Corps. The Frontier Force are certainly fortunate at this juncture, when there is once more a chance of a brush with the tribesmen, in having as their Commandant a soldier who laughs at the old bugbear of "responsibility," and will do his work in the thorough manner that men of his type are given to.

SIR Oliver St. John, the British Resident, at Mysore, accompanies the Maharajah to Tumkur, Devangeri, Poona and Bombay. On the 18th instant he proceeds to Calcutta to confer personally with the Government of India on matters connected with local administration, and particularly, according to the *Evening Mail*, in reference to the Bangalore water-supply question.

THE *Englishmen* regrets to hear that Sir Henry Harrison has had to abandon the idea of a sea trip. He left Calcutta in the steamer Resolute on Saturday, but it was thought advisable to return to town yesterday. Sir Henry, who is suffering from jaundice, is reported to have passed the crisis of his ailment in safety.

SEQUAH's methods and medicines were put to a severe test on Saturday evening says the *Madras Mail*. During the lecture on the Esplanade, two Medical gentlemen of Madras brought to the carriage a well-known cripple whom they defied Sequah to cure. Sequah took up the challenge and applied his remedies in the presence of the crowd, the two Doctors standing on the waggon as witnesses. The man was soon free from pain and able to walk easily without his sticks. The immense crowd cheered enthusiastically at seeing this result, and the doctors themselves joined in and seemed quite satisfied as well as astonished that Sequah had been able so relieve the man who, we understand, had been turned out of several hospitals as incurable. One of the Doctors afterwards addressed the people.

THE Native Army boasts many distinguished soldiers in its ranks, but, observes the *Pioneer*, none with a worthier record than Subadar-Major Mauladad Khan, C.I.E., late Subhudar-Major of the 20th (D. C. O.) Punjab Infantry, who died some days ago. Mauladad Khan was a Kuki Khel Afrdi of Gudar, a small hamlet situated about two miles from Fort Jamrud, in the direction of the Lashora and his house, placed on a small hillock, was easily seen by all who have ever used the Khyber Road. Mauladad Khan served in the Indian Mutiny of 1857, receiving the medal, clasp and 3rd class Order of Merit. He was wounded in the Mahsud Waziri campaign of 1860 and other N.-W. frontier expeditions prior to 1863. The Ambeyla campaign of 1863 gave him a medal and clasp. He was in the Lund-

khwar campaign, 1866 ; Hazara, 1868, clasp ; Aimal Chabootra, 1876 ; Jawaki 1877-78, clasp ; 1st class Order of Merit ; Afghan War, 1878-79-80, medal and clasp, 2nd class Order of British India ; Waziri, 1881, 1st class Order of British India ; Egypt, 1882, medal, clasp, bronze star and Order of the Indian Empire, 5th, class order of the Medjidie. From Egypt he was one of the officers selected to proceed to England, and later on went with the Afghan Boundary Commission. Gentle and retiring in private life he was brave as a lion on the battle-field : a good soldier, loved and respected by all who knew him, and a true friend.

A BARRISTER named Charles Stewart Kaw, said to be a native of China, and residing at Holly-terrace, Drayton-gardens, South Kensington, was charged, at the West London Police-court on Dec. 22, with attempting to murder Edwin Brooke, a bailiff. Officers had been sent from the Brompton County Court to eject the prisoner, who drew a loaded revolver and presented it at the men. Kaw was overpowered and disarmed. There was reason to suppose that his mind was affected, and he was remanded in order that he might be seen by a doctor.

A LINE of Chinese telegraphs is proposed from Pekin to Kiachta, on the Siberian frontier, a distance of about 1,200 miles. This will place China in continuous land telegraphic communication with Europe. At present messages for China go either by cable through the Red Sea and India, or across Siberia to Vladivostock, and thence by cable through Japan to Shanghai.

Mr. Faurot, the President of the Columbus-Lima Railway, has completed contracts with the eldest son of the late Beigham Young, the Mormon prophet, whereby they share the possession of 3,000,000 acres of land in Northern Mexico, granted to Mr. Faurot by the Mexican Government. The Mexican Government has agreed to pay £200 to each family and £50 to each bachelor who shall settle on the land. Young reports that 10,000 yeople are ready to colonize this grant. There is excellent reason for believing that they all are Mormons anxious to leave Utah. A small colony of Mormons has already settled on lands adjoining Mr. Faurot's proposed colony, where they are free from the restrictions of the United States Government, and practice and teach polygamy without hinderance.

A SERIOUS riot is reported at Bezwada between the Hindu inhabitants and the Punjabi coolies, imported for employment on the Kistna bridge works. Hindu jealousy of the Punjabis is believed to be at the bottom of the row, but the ostensible cause was the Hindus' belief that the Government ordered a human sacrifice at the commencement of the work, and the fact that a Punjabi workman while talking to a woman in the street took up her child in his arms. An alarm was immediately given, and the whole town rose. The police locked up the Punjabi to save his life, and all his countrymen came with sticks to rescue him. The magistracy and police eventually laughed the Bezwada people out of their craze, released the prisoner, and made other Punjabis stroll through the town for a day or two to accustom the people to the sight of them.

HERR Honigsberg, whose business on the Niger was, he alleges, destroyed by the acts of the Royal Niger Company, has petitioned the Reichstag to procure for him the indemnity of six thousand one hundred and forty-three pounds awarded him under the Anglo-German Agreement of October 2, 1889. The Anglo-German Zanzibar Treaty reduced the sum to five hundred pounds, and the German Government promised to pay him one thousand five hundred pounds more, but he refused, as he cannot start in business afresh with so small a capital. He says that the larger sum is about nine thousand pounds below his actual loss.

GENERAL BOOTH's answer to those who have desired to know why he consents to receive money from "irreligious people" is conveyed in few words. He accepts it, he says, first for the sake of the poor, and, secondly, in the hope that it may prove a a blessing to the givers. Mr. Booth, whose explanation will probably not satisfy Professor Huxley or Dean Plumptre, takes the opportunity of contradicting the statement that he had said that he thought Mr. Augustus Harris might give his scheme a benefit at Drury Lane Theatre. What he did say, we are told, is that he did not despair of Mr. Augustus Harris letting him have Drury Lane Theatre yet, to hold a meeting on the subject, because "people would probably be induced to come there who would not come to hear me in churches or chapels or in Exeter Hall."

A NEW opera will make its first appearance at San Carlo, Naples, within a few weeks. A young Neapolitan composer has also drawn inspiration from the pages of Shakespeare ; and, as he himself told a correspondent, "staked a great card," writing a grand opera called "Cymbeline." It is his first work of the kind, he having hitherto only written pieces for the piano, concerted pieces, and such like. As he has sold his opera to Ricordi, and gets it produced on such a stage as San Carlo, we may suppose it has some real worth. Our correspondent could only learn from Signor Van Westerhout, who, as his name shows, is of Dutch origin, that all the incidents of Shakespeare's play are faithfully adhered to ; but that as a grand opera must end tragically, Imogen is made at the end to poison herself and die.

DURING his visit to England, Lieutenant-General Newdigate, Governor of Bermuda, was specially interviewed by the military authorities in Pall Mall as to the conduct of the 2nd battalion Grenadier Guards, and it will be a source of satisfaction no doubt to the friends of the regiment to know that his "report" was most favourable. General Newdigate is loud in his praise of Colonel Eaton and his officers, who have set an example of soldierly devotion and are unremitting in their exertion to promote the welfare and happiness of their men.

NAVAL warfare generally presents itself to the popular mind in the form of battles between fleets ; but as the official report upon the recent partial mobilisation and naval manœuvres reminds us, it frequently happens in real war that the main fleets of the belligerents never come in contact. Even in the last great war with France decisive collisions between British and French fleets did not occur on an average once a year. In the Crimean, Crimean-Baltic, Franco-Austrian, and Franco-German wars the policy of one side was to avoid all collisions of the kind. Hostile fleets sent out to operate upon Atlantic trade-routes and interrupt British commerce have usually been under orders to avoid a "general" engagement. These orders, it is observed, did not preclude active steps for the interruption of traffic ; nor did they prevent a disposition of the iedships, which to encounters between the detachments in which the enemy, though numerically inferior on the whole, contrived to have occasionally a local superiority.

"GENERAL ignorance questions," as they are called, being now much in favour with those who are entrusted with the duty of educating our boys, *The Private Schoolmaster* has taken the trouble to suggest a string of appropriate tests of knowledge of familiar things. The chief of these are "Why does an apple fall to the ground ?" "What is a jury, and how are jurors elected ?" "Explain as simply as you can the action of the electric telegraph ?" "What keeps the earth in position ?" "How would you spend a present of 3l., in books ?" "Why do most leaves turn colour in the autumn ?" "What is the difference between tradition and history, art and science, parable and allegory, murder and homicide, simulation and dissimulation Bill and Act ?" "Name some of the chief English daily and weekly newspapers." "Name some of the planets that move round the sun." "Why does marble appear colder to the touch than wood ?" "How many senses have we ?" The author of this little plot does not conceal the fact that he looked forward to eliciting some "amusingly original answers." Big boys, he thinks, might also be tried with those old established "posers." "What would happen if an irresistible body came into contract with an immoveable post ?" and "How is it that big rivers always 'make for,' and flow through, large towns ?" The judicious schoolmaster will probably deem it fair to postpone these diversions till the holidays are over.

THE CHURCH AND MR. PARNELL.

THE London Spectator, of Dec. 13, discusses at some length, from the Unionist point of view the perplexing question "of the real attitude of the Irish population towards the Roman Catholic Priesthood in political matters," and on the evidence of "concrete facts" comes to the conclusion that the bulk of the people "agree with their leaders, who say openly that they will not be governed by the Pope, and that while Bishops and priests have a right to differ from the people on moral questions, they must when they do differ confine themselves to the churches : there they have rights, in politics they have none." The writer thinks it quite probable that the population may once again, as they did before, take sides with Mr. Parnell and pay no attention to the exhortations of priests or the pastorals of Bishops :—

Apart altogether from the peasants' theory that morality has no meaning to a Protestant, who in their judgment is only moral, when he is moral, from natural disposition, and not from moral principle, we have a broad impression that Jacobin teaching has gone deep in Ireland, and that the general sentiment of her people is the French sentiment—with one immense qualification. The Frenchman questions, if he does not deny, the priest's authority altogether. The Irishman does not even doubt it in his own heart, but imposes on it certain rigid limits. In thus differing radically from the Frenchman, he will not bear any insult to his Church, or his clergy, as a corporation, or to the Catholic faith as a body of speculative opinion. But at the same time, he will, in the actual conduct of affairs disregard his priest's opinion if it conflicts with his own, will threaten him if he "meddles beyond his province," and will on adequate motive risk any consequences that may follow from pursuing a line of action which the Church has on moral grounds condemned. He is not sceptical, that is, to his Church's rights, but intensely sceptical as to their extent, regarding many orders as not binding many more as binding only when opportune, and many more as counsels of perfection entirely right for priests but not imperative for laymen. That seems to Englishmen a strange intellectual position, but it is the position of millions of Catholics just now all over the world, and of English Protestants themselves with regard to many points on which, as they freely admit, abstract right, and their own conduct are considerably at variance.

This inclination for independence upon which Mr. Parnell obviously relies as, indeed, he has recently acknowledged, is strengthened by a very remarkable circumstance, the deep jealousy felt in Ireland of the Pope. Whence this feeling has arisen we do not know, for the Irish Church is in no way Gallican ; but we suspect it is the result of tradition, and began at a period (1798) when the Irish peasants were deeply tainted by French revolutionary principles, and the Papacy was understood to be, and was, thoroughly Conservative. Or it may arise from a belief that the Papacy is always better inclined towards landlords than the priesthood are, and sways on the subject of property towards English views. Be that as it may, the fact is clear that Irish Catholic Home Rulers are bitterly jealous of the Pope's interference ; that they defied him openly, once for the sake of Mr. Parnell, and once again in order to continue boycotting ; and that at this moment the usual answer to the Bishop's circular is to declare that they did not issue it of their own free will, but in obedience to a secret hint from Rome. This suggestion, which ought on Catholic theory, to increase the validity of the Bishop's collective opinion, is held almost to invalidate it, and distinctly increases the readiness of the people to enter on a temporary quarrel with their Church. They do not reverence Rome at all, any more than English Catholics did just before the Reformation, and if their own clergy were with them, would break with it for a time without any sense of spiritual fear. That attitude of mind, which is entirely different from the attitude observable among both American and German Catholics—though there is a trace of it in Belgium—greatly increases Mr. Parnell's chances, by making the task of the priesthood much more difficult. They have not only to prove to their flocks that Mr. Parnell is a sinful person, which is easy, but that they will be sinful in following him, which is more difficult, *and* that they are saying so of their own judgment, and not at the Pope's bidding, the Pope who as Irishmen believe, condemned Mr. Parnell in order to secure direct diplomatic relations with the British Court. Altogether we should say that, if Mr. Parnell or his followers do not insult the Church in a way sincere Catholics will at once resent, he will not find the opposition of the ecclesiastics of serious importance.

THE CZAREWITCH'S TOUR.

THE Czarewitch arrived at Ulwar at eight o'clock on Friday, being received at the station by his Highness the Maharaja and Colonel Abbott, the Political Agent. A guard-of-honour of the Ulwar State troops was at the station. The Maharaja escorted his Imperial Highness to the summer palace, which had been prepared for the reception of the guests, and his Highness then took leave. The Czarewitch with a few members of his suite and Prince George are living in the palace, the remainder of the party being in tents pitched in the palace grounds. It is an exceedingly pretty and well-kept place. After breakfast the usual ceremonial visit was paid by his Highness the Maharaja, and returned later by the Czarewitch. In the afternoon the Czarewitch and most of the others went shooting. His Imperial Highness shot a fine black buck.

In the evening the Maharaja entertained the Czarewitch and suite and the Resident at dinner in the summer palace, and there was a display of fireworks afterwards.

On Saturday morning the party breakfasted at nine o'clock and started at teno'clock in carriages for Silisir, about 8 miles distant. Here the party mounted shooting elephants, and after going four miles a beat was arranged for howdah shooting for six guns, viz., the Czarewitch, Prince George of Greece, Prince Kotchubey, Prince Obolensky, Captain Volkoff and Prince Bariantinsky. It proved the unluckiest day yet had. The beat was in a line, about four miles long and only two or three shots at nilgai were had. After lunch at three o'clock a drive was arranged for sambhur, but the luck was no better, and the party returned to Ulwar, which was reached at 7-30, having had their first blank day. The party leaves soon after midnight for Delhi, which will be reached at eight o'clock on Sunday morning.

The old station at Delhi was reached before seven on Sunday morning and the usual halt was made for tea. About an hour later the train steamed into Delhi. There were present on the platform inside the station, Major-General Sir John Hudson and staff, the Commissioner, Colonel Gray, Colonel Gray, Colonel Pennington, Commanding at Delhi, Captain Wilcocks, Station Staff Officer, and others. A guard-of-honour was furnished by the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Having inspected the guard his Imperial Highness proceeded to his carriage, the staff driving in a drag, both carriages being drawn by teams of artillery horses. The party drove straight to Ludlow Castle. After breakfast the party drove round the town and went some distance on foot. A drive along the Ridge had been arranged for the afternoon, but was postponed, and the afternoon was spent quietly. A small dinner party was held, those present being Sir John Hudson, Colonel Gray, Commissioner, Colonel Pennington, and a few others.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 13th January, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·958
Temperature of the Air	77·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·6
Dew Point	64·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·658
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·0
General Directions of Wind*	NE, ENE, ESE, W, WNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	85

*From midnight to midnight.

BRITISH husbands, when their dinner parties turn out failures, are apt to grumble at their wives for the cook's misdemeanours, but they abstain from the practical style of rebuking practised by the Celestials. A Chinese professor once gave a national banquet to his fellow professors, and was much put out because the cookery was not to his taste. After a time he got up, bowed solemnly, said "Go lickee wife," and departed, returning presently, smiling as blandly as usual, after having administered judicious chastisement to his better half.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable small of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

HINDU MARRIAGE REFORM.

BELOW we give the full text of the Hon. Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter's speech on the above subject at Friday's meeting of the Supreme Council :—

The proposed amendment of the exception to clause fifthly of section 375 of the Indian Penal Code is likely to cause widespread discontent in the country. If it were necessary to protect child-wives from personal violence, or if it were not a departure from the wise and just policy of the Government not to interfere with the religious rites and duties of any portion of the subjects where such interference is not needed for the repression of crimes, or even if it had the effect of remedying to an applicable decree the evils of early marriage, I ? should have been very glad to support it. So far as the protection of child-wives from personal violence is concerned, she is now sufficiently protected by the provisions of the existing criminal law. A husband under the existing law would be criminally liable for acts which constitute an offence of causing death by doing a rash or negligent act of hurt simple and grievous, or of assault against his wife even if they were done with her consent if she be under twelve years of age. The existing law, therefore, affords sufficient protection to a wife under twelve years of age from violence from her husband. The proposed measure would be a departure from the wise and just policy of the Government referred to above, because it would interfere with the religious rites and duties of the orthodox Hindus. I desire to be understood that my observations here apply to the orthodox Hindus domiciled in Bengal Proper. Whether they apply to orthodox Hindus domiciled in other parts of the Empire I cannot say. In Bengal Proper, the orthodox Hindus are guided by the interpretations of the Shasters given in Roghu Nundun Bhattacharjea's *Ashtubinghasttu luttos.* Whether these interpretations are correct or not is, I venture to think a question with which legislators in this country should not concern themselves. So long as the orthodox Hindus continue to accept this work as containing a correct exposition of their Shasters, we must look to it to ascertain the views of the Shasters upon any particular subject. It is for the social and religious reformers to discuss whether or not the book in question interprets the Shasters correctly. It is upon this line that the question of the propriety of abolishing early marriage among the Hindus is being discussed now. But as I have said we must refer to this work to ascertain whether the proposed measure would or would not interfere with the religious rites and duties of the Hindus in certain cases. Rughoo Nundun in *Sanscar Tawtwa*, treating of *Garbudhan* ceremony, lays down that the proper period of the consummation of the marriage is when the wife attains the age at which a certain well-known physical condition occurs, and the husband would commit a sin if he does not then consummate it. Now in this country this physical condition is reached in certain cases before the age of twelve. In these cases the orthodox Hindu husbands, if the proposed amendment be adopted, would be placed in this dilemma either they must break the law or disregard the injunctions of the Shasters. It is true that the hold of the Shasters upon the minds of the educated persons, at least so far as the ceremonial portion is concerned, has been to a great extent loosened, and many educated persons amongst the Hindus do not observe the *Garbudhan* ceremony in their families. But the proportion of such families to the strictly orthodox families in which it is observed is small. Although the former do not observe this ceremony in their families, still they disapprove of the present measure because it is a departure from the non-interference policy hitherto observed by the Government and guaranteed by the Great Proclamation of 1858, which says :—We do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under Us, that they abstain from all interference with the Religious belief or worship of any of Our subjects on pain of Our highest Displeasure." Then, again, although it is proposed to make the offence when committed by the husband upon his own wife under the amended section non-cognizable, still it would be liable to be abused and be a source of annoyance and molestation in some cases. In villages where party strifes sometimes rage very high, it is not altogether improbable that a judicial officer might be induced to institute criminal proceedings under this section, his suspicion having been aroused by anonymous communications. According to the English law as hitherto laid down in decided cases, a husband cannot under any circumstance commit rape upon his own wife, though this proposition has been incidentally doubted in a recent case in which the particular question did not arise. I am not aware whether in any other civilised country a husband can be held guilty of rape upon his wife. It is an offence which, having regard to the considerations upon which its criminality is founded, a husband should be held incapable of committing. Some of these considerations are obviously the preservation of female chastity and the prevention of indelible disgrace upon the husband and the family to which the outraged female belongs. These considerations cannot apply to a husband. It is an anomaly in the Indian Penal Code that a husband under certain circumstances may be guilty of rape upon his own wife. That provision is, however, a dead letter. Since 1860, when the Penal Code was passed, I am not aware of a single conviction under this part of section 375. If the amended section is also likely to prove a dead letter, there is no need for enacting it. If it be, on the other hand, effective in bringing about convictions, even in small number of cases, the consequences of such convictions upon the marriage relation of the parties would be very deplorable. Could the marriage relation in these cases after the convictions be in any sense happy and cordial ? Still the marriages, if they are Hindus, are indissoluble. If any amendment of the Code is needed for punishing an offender who is not the husband of the outraged girl, and that may be easily done by substituting 12 for 10 in the 5th clause of section 375. It is open to doubt whether reading section 375 with section 90 of the Code, the age of consent as regards persons other than husbands is not already twelve years. But to remove this doubt there cannot be the slightest objection to any amendment which would raise the age of consent in these cases to 12. But I venture to think that the proposed amendment regarding the husband's criminality would cause widespread discontent in the country, and would be a departure from the policy to which I had referred in the beginning The degree of discontent that is likely to be caused may be, to a certain extent, realized if we take a parallel case. Suppose in Great Britain an endeavour be made by legislation to enforce the custom of cremation instead of burial, on the ground that the former is far better from a sanitary point of view, what would be the state of the feeling of the people ? It seems to me that legislation upon subjects like these must wait till the public opinion is sufficiently educated. In this connection I may be permitted to throw out a doubt that the proposed measure is likely to put back reformation in the marriage system of the Hindus which was being slowly and silently effected. The orthodox and the advanced parties were gradually approaching to a common point of agreement. But the agitation in England has had a very baneful effect upon the prospects of the views of the two parties being reconciled to one another, and the proposed measure, I regret to say, would widen the breach still more. There are some of the consequences that I apprehend would follow from the proposed measure. On the other hand, no appreciable benefit would be gained thereby.

THE PORTUGUESE ACCOUNT OF THE MANICA INCIDENT.

The Portuguese Government has received a telegram from the Governor-General of Mozambique, stating that the Mozambique Company's engineer informs him that the South Africa Company's forces, after capturing the Portuguese, declared that they were the prisoners of England, and that all Manicaland and the Mozambique Company were under the British Protectorate. Baron Rezende gives the following account of the affair Colonel Pavia d'Andrade, who was in Manica on the 6th of November, received an intimation from Lieutenant Graham, the South Africa Company's Resident attached to Mutaca, to leave Manica. Two days after Mutaca sent an invitation to Souza to visit him. The latter accepted despite a menacing letter from the English. During the assembly, at which Mutaca stated that he owed his position to Souza, and that to prove that he was a Portuguese he had hoisted the Portuguese flag, the meeting was suddenly interrupted by the appearance of the South Africa Company's forces, who conducted their Portuguese prisoners to Fort Salisbury. The telegram adds that Souza was brutally handled.

Reuter's Telegram Company was authorized by the British South Africa Company to declare that, up to the present, no communication has been received by the company from the British Government, as reported from Lisbon, ordering the company to withdraw its armed force from Massikesse and to evacuate that district, and declaring that the British flag cannot be maintained there. It was also authorized to declare, with reference to the complaint made by the Portuguese Government as to the alleged occupation of Massikesse by the police of the British South Africa Company and the hoisting of the British flag there, that her Majesty's Government have now informed the company that such an occupation would be an infraction of the *modus vivendi* and must cease. The company are without information of any such occupation, and have no doubt that since the news of the *modus vivendi* reached Mashonaland its terms have been scrupulously observed.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ELECTION BY THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The *Indu Prakash* says :—The University of Calcutta has stolen a march upon the Bombay University by having conferred upon it a right which enables its graduates, M.A.'s, D.L.'s, and M.D.'s, to elect from among themselves two Fellows for the University. The first election took place on the New Year's Day. As many as 372 votes were recorded. There were 22 condidates, of whom one Miss C. N. Bose, was held disqualified to be elected. The happy recipients of the honour of being the first elected Fellows are Babus Jogendra Chunder Ghose M.A., B.L. and Mahendra Nath Roy, M.A., B.L. The *Bengalee* pronounces the elections thoroughly satisfactory. The *Indian Nation* is not quite pleased.

A "FAMILY BUSINESS."

The Gujerat Darpan remarks :—It is a family business in India —the bestowal of titles and decorations. The officials make the Government, and the Government makes the officials, Knights and Companions. Stars and medals are rarely wasted upon those who have not entered the precincts of the Officialdom or paid a servile homage to it. Even minor titles fall to few who have distinguished themselves outside the charmed ring. Take we the New Year's Day's *Gazette* and we find that among those who are made Knights and Companions there are few non-officials. These few also are those who are friends or acquaintances of the Simla bureau.

THE CONGRESS AND ITS CRITICS.

Says the *Gujerati* :—The proceedings of the last Congress and the conduct of some of the principal actors in it have evoked considerable criticism from honest as well as dishonest critics, and we for our part are not the least sorry that the opponents of the movement have noticed it if only to ridicule it and minimise its importance as far as possible. This simply means that it has not yet quite passed beyond the stage of ridicule and misrepresentation and is only on the border-land of achievement. We think it, however, necessary to correct an impression that is gaining ground in the writings of some of our contemporaries who have been misled by the comments of papers that have tabooed from their columns a full report of the proceedings as it were by a tacit mutual understanding and then cried hoarse that the sessions of the last Congress were conspicuous by the absence of enthusiasm, and that it was gradually collapsing owing to lack of any interest in it on the part of the people. Before we deal with such a piece of misleading critcism, we gladlyseize this opportunity of thanking our contempories of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Statesmen* for their discriminating support to the movement and their fair and sober comments on its working and it is certainly a pleasure to mark the contrast they almost invariably present to other influential journals which show traces of wisdom only when they pose as omniscient and infallible censors of the Native press.

THE AGE OF CONSENT.

The *Iindu Prakash* observes :—The age of consent question is coming to a head. The agitation of the last two years is showing its first fruit. The Government of India has introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council its long expected Bill to amend S. 375 of the Indian Penal Code. The amendment proposed is very well guarded, and ought to silence all opposition. It is intended to extend the benefit of the present law up to twelve years in the cases of both married and unmarried girls, but in the case of married girls the offence by the husband will be non-cognizable. This safeguard ought to remove all fear of Police interference. In fact we have never considered the fears real, but all grounds for them will be removed now that the law expressly proposes to make direct police intervention impossible. The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble is careful to point out that the proposed law creates no new offence. The act intended to be provided for is already an offence under one or other of the Sections of the Indian Penal Code. Further the law will affect all communities.

The *Dinbandhu* discourses :—We cannot look upon this legislation either as a triumph of the one party or a defeat of the other. As a protective measure in our opinion it does not afford more protection than the present laws on the subject. The legislators are quite right in not giving the Police summary powers of arrest under the Bill, but as it is, the provisions of it will remain as a dead letter, because knowing as we do the feelings and sentiments of Natives in social matters, at least amongst respectable classes, no one will come forward to act as a public censor and to perform the somewhat unpleasant duty of prosecuting boy-husbands. It would have been much better if marriages had been stopped under a certain fixed age because then the humane object of protecting child-wives would have been fully achieved. We are quite aware of the difficulty the Government have to face in legislating in a matter like this, but since they have made up their mind to insert a thin end of the wedge they could have gone a little further and laid the axe at the very root of the tree with a view to eradicate the evil.

The *Rast Goftar* notices :—At last the age of consent is to be raised from 10 to 12. The Hon. Mr. Scoble has introduced a Bill for this partial protection of child-wives in the Viceregal Council and there is no reason to suppose that the Bill won't be passed. It will be the first fruits of Mr. Malabari's labours of years for which the enlightened portion of the Hindoo community will thank him and the unenlightened, too, will thank him, say, fifty years hence. Some noise will, no doubt, be made by re-actionists among the English-knowing, who are too proud to admit the existence of social sores, or if admitted, in a halting, reluctant manner, too proud to ask for legislative interference. They speak in the name of the masses who are in happy ignorance of what is going outside their own little villages. But the protests which the remedial measure of Government will call forth need not be heeded. The social fabric will not be destroyed by it. The world will not go to rack and ruin, and the sun will continue to shine as bright upon Her Majesty's dominion after the Bill has passed into law, as ever it did before.

The *Subodh Patrika* says :—The Hon. Mr. Scoble introduced at Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council a Bill for the amendment of Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, raising the age of consent from 10 to 12. The hon. member explained that the Bill sought to create no new offence and that it did not seek to interfere with the religion of the people. Whereas under the present law the offence of rape is cognisable by the Police, the Bill proposes to make it a non-cognisable offence. This ought to allay the fears of those who have opposed the amendment on the ground that it might enable the Police to concoct cases and oppress the people.

THE GUJARATIS AND THE UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIP.

IN recommending the nomination of a few Gujarati Fellows this year the *Surya Prakash* observes :—Though our contemporaries in Gujarat have been with one voice complaining for the past several years for the nomination of deserving gentlemen in the province as Fellows of the Bombay University no heed is paid to this complaint either by the Chancellor or by the vice-Chancellor. There are many gentlemen in our province deserving of such honour for their taking disinterested, keen and active part in the advancement of education. But it is much to be regretted that Gujarat is very meagerly represented in respect of the grant of Fellowship to such deserving persons. His Excellency the Governor (the Chancellor of the University) has, during his short period of administration, had occasion to visit all the cities in Gujarat, and we have reason to believe that during His Lordship's sojourn in those parts he must have come in contact with such persons whom His Excellency might nominate as Fellows in the forthcoming nomination of new Fellows.

The *Gujarati*, the *Hitechchlm* and the *Native Opinion* complain that the number of Guzerati Senators is extremely small. The *Hitechchlm* adds that some of the Fellows when once nominated take very little interest in the affairs of the University and a rule should therefore be passed that if they do not attend a certain number of meetings of the Senate their names may be struck off the list of Fellows. It also suggests the nomination of members of the School Board in the Mofussil and strongly recommends the name of Rao Saheb Kalabhai Lallubhai, a well-known High Court Pleader, practising at Surat, and Chairman of the School Board Committee of that city. Mr. Kalabhai, it observes, was the first to organise the Educational Conference in Gujarat, and H. E. Lord Harris, during his recent visit to the ancient city of Surat, complimented him for the interest he took in the cause of primary education, and was much satisfied with the results of his labour. It also recommends the names of Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader, practising in Bombay, a University examiner and author of several useful Gujarati works, and Dr. Manilal Gangadass Desai of Ahmedabad. The *Native Opinion* recommends the names of Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad and T. K. Gajjar, Principal of the Technical Institute, at Baroda. Among the Deccanis, it suggests the names of Messrs. L. R. Vaidya. M.A., LL.B., Advocate High Court, Professor of Sanskrit of Elphinstone College, S.V. Bhandarker B.A., LL.B,-G. S. Rao, M.A., LL.B., G.M. Sathe, B.A, Reporter on the Native Press, and the Maha Mahopadhyas.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE GOUFFE MURDER TRIAL.

The proceedings at the trial of Gabrielle Bompard and Michel Eyraud in Paris on Friday 19th ult. for the murder of M. Gouffe, were of a most remarkable character, probably unprecedented in any criminal trial. For several hours the court allowed Professor Liegeois, of Nancy, an expert in hypnotism, to deliver a lecture, in which every judicial precedent on the subject was quoted. Indeed, the present instance is the first on which the question of hypnotism in connection with crime has been treated exhaustively before a French Court of law. All things considered, it was, therefore, not astonishing that before eleven o'clock every inch of standing room should have been already occupied in Court.

STORIES OF HYPNOTIC SUGGESTION.

M. Liegeois is an extremely tall and powerfully-built man, and not a doctor by profession, but a professor of Administrative Law at the Faculty of Nancy. The expression of his face denotes great energy of will, as do also the decision of his manner and tone of voice. When he was asked by the Judge what he had to say on the question at issue, M. Liegeois commenced his veritable lecture on hypnotism, which he prefaced by the following remarks :—

"Gentlemen, I consider it a real honour to be permitted to expound to you here the theories of the Nancy school—theories which, I believe, are destined to have a great future. I have studied them night and day for the last seven years, and I am not blind to their gravity. But as an honest and free man my conscience imperiously dictates to me to make them known to you here. I do not appear before you as the advocate of Gabrielle Bompard, for in this case, like M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, the Public Prosecutor, I have seen in it nothing but the interests of society. Then, proceeding with his subject, M. Liegeois gave a long history of his theories, the paternity of which he attributed to authors of the eighteenth century. This portion of his speech being devoid of any great interest for the general public, I will pass on to 1883, when Dr. Bernheim and M. Liegeois formulated their theories, the former from a physiological point of view, and the latter from the judicial and social point of view. He continued :—

"In somnambulism there is an entire absence of will and the suggestions inspired by the experimenter pass completely into the subject. I have, in certain women, effected such an astonishing suppression of the moral sense and of will that experimental crimes have been immediately committed. I suggested to one person that she had seen two vagabonds, one of whom had robbed a woman of five hundred francs. 'You will bear witness to it before the judicial authorities,' said I to her, and on several occasions she swore to the robbery before the Central Police Commissary. She stated to him, with energy, that she had seen the robbery committed by two persons, of whom she gave a perfectly correct description. Another time I effected such a thorough change in the mental condition of a young girl that I made her fire a pistol at her mother. It is needless to say it was loaded with a blank cartridge. These, however, are facts which are now known, and beyond dispute. Similar suggestions have been realised at the Salpetreie Hospital. The second condition is a state in which suggestions are executed either in a hypnotic condition or when the subject is awake. I have remarked that the condition of a person awake accomplishing grave acts called criminal is not a normal condition. The subject finds himself in a state analogous to that of an unfortunate lunatic when he commences finding himself the prey of a fixed idea. The germ grows little by little and ends by abolishing all moral sentiment in the intelligence. Dr. Azam, professor at the Faculty of Bordeaux, once examined a woman named Fedola, who had lost all remembrance of acts accomplished by her previous to a certain date. She recovered remembrance of them only when in the second condition. A Paris dentist, who had fallen into the second condition one evening, went quietly into an old curiosity shop and collected a number of articles to take away. The shopkeeper, coming in, arrested the unconscious robber. He was submitted to a medical examination. The doctors perceived he was in the second condition. They hypnotised him, and suggested a robbery which he committed immediately he was awake.

THE SECOND CONDITION.

Dr. Liegeois then gave numerous other instances of acts committed in the second state which had never been brought to public notice before. A priest having heard of the theories of suggestion, experimented on a young man who was a good subject, suggesting that he should go and rob a certain person of a certain object. He went immediately, and, after committing the robbery, brought the article to the place which had been suggested to him. M. Liegois then called particular attention to a case which was tried before the Paris Assize Court in 1835. It made an even greater stir in the world than the present trial. A French officer. M. la Ronciere, was accused of monstrous crimes, though his past was otherwise irreproachable. He was accused of having attempted to penetrate during the night into the bed-room of Mdle. de Morelle. The discussion in Court was of the most dramatic character, more than one circumstance seeming to prove La Ronciere's guilt. Dr. Olivier, of Angers, and several other practitioners, had established the fact that Mdle.de Morelle was subject to cataleptic trances. M. Liegeois said it was his firm conviction that the young lady had fallen into a state of second condition, and that she had the hallucination concerning the unfortunate La Ronciere.

The very long string of similar anecdotes evidently somewhat wearied the public, who at last showed their impatience by cries of "Oh, another !" M. Liegeois did not seem to be at all disturbed by these interruptions but the Judge had at last to interfere, reminding these in Court that the witness must be permitted to give expression to all he had to say. At last even the Judge got tired, and politely inquired whether Dr. Liegeois would not like a few minutes' repose. This offer was accepted, and the sitting was suspended for half an hour, to the great satisfaction of the public.

BOMPARDS STATE.

Dr. Liegeois resumed by coming to the point in question at the present trial. He said :—

"What is my opinion on the possibility that Gabrielle Bompard committed such or such criminal acts without suggestion ? From the documents which have been communicated to me, and from the reports I have read of this trial—I have not been present at the previous sittings—I am absolutely convinced it is possible that Gabrielle received suggestions which she realised in the second state, that is to say in the state of somnambulism. Once the action accomplished she has forgotten it, or at least the things she did. There is a complete separation between the suggestion under which the crime was perpetrated and the following moment. If that is true then for all which, till now, has been inexplicable in the attitude and actions of Gabrielle, there is a complete, clear, and luminous explanation. Is Bompard in reality what I believe her to be ? There can be no possible doubt about it. Dr. Sacrest told you so : she is a hypnotic subject. She can be thrown into a trance with the greatest ease, and has, during the last few years, realised all the suggestions she has received. That being the case, what is her situation ? When she is awake she remembers nothing : when she is again thrown into a somnambulistic condition she remembers everything. It would, therefore, suffice to put her into the second condition, and say to her, 'You will re-enact the actions accomplished ; you will repeat the words exchanged ; you will reproduce the scene.' It may be urged that she will lie while in that condition. Be it so, but you will be able to see and judge for yourselves."

This proposal created considerable sensation in Court. As to the question whether Eyraud had hypnotised Gabrielle Bompard, M. Liegeois pointed out that Eyraud admitted having attempted to do so and that everyone who had attempted the experiment on her had succeeded. Moreover, Eyraud made himself obeyed by her, and she seemed chained to him like a dog to his master, though neither his age nor his personal appearance was calculated to bind her to him. M. Liegeois then explained her return from America to France.

THE RETURN FROM AMERICA.

This portion of his evidence was certainly most original. He said :—

"Eyraud no longer dared to hypnotise Gabrielle, but Garanger put her into a trance. She then remembered all ; she had the hallucination of the crime ; she possessed so little consciousness of the crime itself that she returned to France, and, in spite of Garanger, gave herself up to the police, because she was conscious of her innocence. In fact, Eyraud, at the moment of the murder, suggested to Gabrielle her participation in the crime. She knew it had been committed, because after the death of Gouffe Eyraud, knowing she would not go away, since she was bound to him by complicity in the crime left her with the body. But on awakening she would have complete'y forgotten the participation. She would not remember it again except on those occasions when she was again placed in the second condition. I am a partisan of moral liberty and responsibility, but I will never go so far as to conclude that each time a crime is committed its author is thoroughly responsible. There are a certain number of hypnotic subjects—not all, but perhaps four or five per cent.—who can be put into a state of profound somnambulism. These, in my opinion, are absolutely irresponsible."

In concluding, M. Liegeois placed his evidence under the safeguard of the words pronounced by Councillor Ferey, who in 1835 presided over the trial of La Ronciere, who was condemned, "I would rather have had my had my hand cut off than have declared the Prisoner guilty." This second portion of the of Dr. Liegeois was listened to with the utmost interest and attention.

Asked by M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire how he could prove there was no simulation by the subject when asleep, M. Liegeois replied that the subject was generally anæsthetised ; he did not feel pinches nor the effect of strong ammonia placed under his nose.

DR. BROUARDEL'S THEORY.

In reply to M. Liegeois, Dr. Brouardel said it was impossible for him to share the opinion of the Nancy school on many points, and that in any case, in his opinion, Eyraud had not dominated Gabrielle Bompard, who, in fact, could not be dominated. All her actions proved she had her wits about her. Dr. Brouardel said he was convinced there was always a great deal of simulation on the part of hysterical subjects. He did not in any way question the good faith of the professors of the Nancy school, but people were sometimes carried away by their subjects, and had crazes for such things as table turning. &c, He believed the Paris faculty was right in doubting.

M. Liegeois replied that he guaranteed the exactitude of his experiments, and said that Gabrielle Bompard might be unconscious of what she had done.

Bompard's Counsel, Dr. Sacrest, who experimented with Gabrielle Bompard in prison, said he was a disciple of the Nancy school, and that Gabrielle Bompard had told him she felt uneasy under a person's gaze when she was in the second condition.

Contrary to his colleague, Dr. Brouardel, Dr. Ballet who had examined Gabrielle Bompard with him, recognised the truth of the facts affirmed by Dr. Liegeois. But the question at issue was not the dispute between the two faculties, but whether the crime had been suggested to Gabrielle Bompard. Dr. Ballet pronounced strongly in the negative.

M. Henri Robert presented to the Judge his demand for the hypnotism of Gabrielle Bompard in open Court by MM. Brouardel, Liegeois, and Voisin.

M. Decori, Eyraud's Counsel, supported this demand, because he was certain that when asleep Gabrielle Bompard would confirm all Eyraud had said.

The Public Prosecutor declared he also would associate himself with the wish expressed by Counsel if the solicited measure were destined to prove useful to the ends of justice. But the saw in it rather one of those sensational incidents which had been so numerous during the present trial.

The Bench withdraw to examine the application, but soon returned to reject it.

A SECOND INDICTMENT.

M. Danet representing the family of the murdered man, then commenced something like a indictment against the Prisoners. He pointed out that at the end of January, 1890, Mdlle. Jeanne Gouffe, on attaining her majority, went straight to the Examining, Magistrate, and made herself his auxiliary in the search for the murderers. Her filial love had he said, been rewarded. The assassins had been arrested, and the truth of their having committed the murder with the object of robbery was clearly established. Then, after a very long history of the crime and of the antecedents of the prisoners, he declared that at the present moment no choice was left but to believe the story of a woman who had constantly lied to justice or the account given of the crime by Eyraud, who, in Mr. Danet's opinion, had spoken the truth. In any case, in the eyes of the Gouffe family it was Gabrielle Bompard who had been the cause of the process-server's murder.

THE VERDICT.

The trial closed on Saturday the 20th inst. amid noisy and turbulent excitement. Both Bompard and Eyraud were (the *Daily News'* correspondent says) admirably defended by Maitres Robert and Felix Decroi. Maitre Robert visibly stirred the jury by declaring on the word of Dr. Voisin, physician to the Prefecture of Police, that he had hypnotized Gabrielle Bompard in the presence of several hospital students. She had told them when thrown into a hypnotic slumber that Eyraud had commanded her to entice Gouffe to the house, where he was to have been murdered, and that she was to throw the girdle arranged as a noose round his neck. She attempted to do so, as if in play, broke down and went into an hysterical fit. Eyraud then finished his victim by strangling him with his hands. The jurymen were shut up for two hours. When they returned Eyraud and his companion in crime were brought back. He was pale, but grew purple when he heard the sentence—"Guilty without extenuating circumstances." He was sentenced to death and Bompard to twenty years' hard labour. She burst into tears and laughter upon hearing the sentence. Eyraud was taken to the Conciergerie. He had become as a log and more dead than alive upon hearing his sentence and in the prisoners' room sat inert with his arms and hands hanging limp at his sides. Maitre Decori told him to hope for the best, asked him to sign then and there an appeal to the Court of Cassation, and assured him that he would not forsake him.

GABRIELLE BOMPARD.

MRS CRAWFORD gives a pen-and-ink sketch of this worthy in *Truth* :—The Eyraud-Bompard trial drew the fashionable world in a greater degree than any affair of this kind I ever witnessed at the Paris Assize Court. They say that Gabrielle Bompard is the vainest minx alive. If she had only known how the audience was composed, her light head must have been turned topsy-turvy. Were I a juror, I should regard her as a *tete de linotte*, and as the victim of the awful woman who utterly corrupted her, and, being her father's *bonne amie*, egged her on to elope to Paris with the young man who used to hypnotise her. The woman's object, naturally, was to get rid of Gabrielle, and her father does not appear to have stood in her way. Gabrielle has none of the dæmoniac ability of Soy, of Madame Limousin, who figured in the Wilson scandals, or of Madame Kaulla, who was to the late General de Cissey what Mary Ann Clarke was to the Duke of York. Her answers to the President, when she was under examination, showed her to be a person of less than medium intellect, and there was nothing in her words or by-play to justify the character she has got for being *finaude* and *tres rusee*.

Considering how long she has been in a cell, and what fearful anguish she must have suffered, her freshness of face as she entered the dock was all but miraculous. She is a tiny creature, with no lips to speak of, and nothing to round well the corsage of her jacket. Nevertheless, she is intensely feminine. On the first blush, she looked well-nigh childish. I do not know whether there are profile portraits extant of a woman who was the soul of honour, and a highly wrought and poetic being—the late Miss Julia Kavanagh, the novelist. Well, any one having such a portrait can form a really good idea of Gabrielle Bompard's side-face. It is remarkable for its refinement. The front face has the outline of a viper's, and seems a great deal shorter than the profile. It is also flat. But the eyes, when a hard expression (of which, perhaps, the Eyraud's presence was the cause) did not steal over them, were fine in regard to shape, colour, freshness, lashes, and sculptural lids. It was very curious to watch the hardening of the face as Eyraud was doing his best to make her out his temptress and the inventress of the crime for which they were both on trial. She did not at any time strike me as brazen, or acting a part, and might with advantage to herself have more often displayed a peerless set of teeth which gave a sunny character, whenever they were shown, to the darkened physiognomy. The face was veiled until she was told to raise the dotted piece of tulle which covered it. As to her dress, it was simple, neat, and becoming. Though by no means vulgar, she has no distinction, unless in the refinement of the profile, which really is charming. For a moment she showed *gentillesse* of disposition. It was when she was asked why, Eyraud having acted towards her as a slave-master of the vilest kind, she still remained constant to him. In a sad voice she replied :—"I could not make up my mind to desert him." He was one of those wretches who entrap the unwary and hard-up of her sex by offering, through advertisements, employment to young girls who are good shopwomen and accountants. It was such an adverisement that led Gabrielle, after her father (an iron-monger in a large way) had ceased to send her money, "into Eyraud's parlour." When she was in, his one idea was to coin money by means of her prettiness. He was a family man, and had a wife and daughter to keep up. The wretched girl enabled him for a while to do this. Eyraud looks a French Dombey—respectable, wrapped up, and almost pompous. The long slightly aquiline nose, with a soupcon of a dip, shows him to be sagacious, wary, and "cute." His eyes are small, triangular, and watchful, but never betray the inner man. The front face is worse than the profile. I never saw in a greater degree the ruffianly villain in a man's face than in his when he is off his guard, and telling trippingly his hideous tale.

Lord and Lady Lytton sat just behind the railing within which the advocates gather. They did not lose a word of what either of the accused pair said. An army surgeon who sat next me, and just behind them, told me that he knew Gabrielle as a child, and that she was the most flighty fairy imaginable. Her mother died when she was ten, and she fell into the hands of a woman who aimed at making a conquest of the father and sending the daughter to perdition.

"HE liveth long that liveth well." You add to your life by improving its surroundings with SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SPORTING NOTES.

THE professional backer knows every rope in the ring, and if he sees one or two pounds of what he knows to be "good money" being put on a horse he is as likely as not to jump in with double the amount; and it is because he interferes so much that owners often take him into their confidence and get him to put their money on for them. As a rule, however, the professional backer does not wait until the last moment to see whether the money is "good" or not. He often knows before-hand to the odd shilling what money is going on, and he can make his calculations accordingly.

The first professional well known was Mr. "Charley" Rayner, who in his early days was light-weight jockey to the Duke of Bedford. When he was only a stable lad he put on money for other stable lads, and, gradually increasing his investments, he won £1,000 on Lord Stamford's Walloon when that horse won the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster. He was now a capitalist, and soon had the sole charge of the Bedford Lodge commissions. So long as he was attached to this stable he did not know what it was to have a losing week. No great stake, however, was ever won, and Mr. Rayner thought that he would do better by taking in hand M. Lefevre's stable, to which he then attached himself. The result was disastrous and when twelve months ago Mr. Rayner died, it was not much that he left behind.

Sir George Chetwynd, whose contributions to literature on the subject of racing and attack upon the jockey ring have recently excited a good deal of public attention, is one of the very few persons living who have received the benefit of an education both at Eton and at Harrow. He entered the former school first, but was taken away by his father and appeared at Harrow, where he became a member of "Vanity" Watson's house. The future racing pundit did not particularly distinguish himself so far as progress in learning went during his stay at the school on the hill, but he kept wicket (indifferently well) against Eton in the annual cricket match at Lord's ground in 1868. Shortly afterwards he became Sir George through the death of his father, and, as the racing world knows, he subsequently married Lady Hastings, the widow of that discomfited plunger who made things so lively on the turf during the sixties.

Many people will be surprised to learn that the Jockey Club desires to sell any of the Exning Estate, and especially that, if not sold in the block, it will be put up "in numerous small lots." The Exning estate was purchased by the Jockey Club in 1882, and its acquisition was considered necessary in order to prevent enterprising builders erecting villa residences overlooking the Heath. The Club was compelled to mortgage the whole property. The Jockey Club's first purchase was the ground upon which their rooms stood somewhere about 1771, 21 years after the club had been established. The lands owned by the club have been acquired at various periods since. Much property was reserved for racing by the Swaffham Bulbeck Enclosure set of 1798. More land was purchased in 1808: "The Flat" completed in 1819 and the Exning estate in 1882.

Mr. Taylor Sharpe, the breeder of Galopin, has just bought Oberon, one of Galopin's best sons. It seems strange in the craze for the fashionable blood Oberon should have been forgotten, but this was due to his having gone to India, whence Lord William Beresford sent him back, thinking him too good to waste there. Oberon is out of Wheel of Fortune, is a beautiful horse, passed sound in every respect under veterinary examination the other day, and he was really a good racehorse, so that breeders have at last got a fair chance of getting Galopin blood through a good channel, and need not bemoan their hard fate on being refused nominations to St. Simon, Donovan, and Galliard.

Sir George Chetwynd says:—The Deemster will be kept exclusively for the Newmarket Stakes, which last season exceeded in value the time-honored struggle for the Derby. Next year, owing to a smaller subscription list, it will be not worth so much. I attach no importance to the rumor, my belief being that if The Deemster has improved to the extent claimed for him, he will be run out for everything that seems to be fairly within his grasp. Why shouldn't he? There are stakes and prizes in which the quality, or what passes for quality—one has to mince his words nowadays—is by no means strongly represented. In such cases there is a chance for a comparative commoner.

At one time it was supposed that in galloping, a horse executed a series of leaps in the air, theorists forgetting that in clearing obstacles, necessitating leaps in the air, a horse would be done up in a few minutes. By the aid of photography and scientific research, we now ascertain that in galloping the horse has certainly never more than two feet on the ground at any one time; still the gallop is very different from a leap in the air. The near fore hoof touches the ground and the off fore make an imprint 55½ inches in front thereof, the near hind touching a point about 55 inches beyond, and the off hind about 55½ inches in front of that.

In the discussion forum of the King's Head at Epsom recently the question for debate was, "What is a plater?" One local trainer opened the ball by suggesting that a plater proper was a horse running in the white and black stars. Tom White, who had been keeping holiday all day, now entered the room, and on being told the subject under discussion was astonished at the prevailing ignorance of the party present, and brought the argument to a close. "What is a plater?" said Tom. "Why, don't you know? A plater is he who puts the'oss's plates on, to be sure!"

Baron Rothschild proposes to have Heaume trained with a view to his winning the Rous Memorial at Ascot, in which race he might meet Siphonia, Cereza, Amphion (who, unluckily for his owner, is not in the rich Hardwicke Stakes, which he won so easily this year, beating Sainfoin and Surefoot), Signorina, Morion, Orvieto, Valauris, Corstorphine, and Blue-green. Heaume is also engaged in the Hardwicke Stakes, and in the Eclipse Stakes of £10,000 at Sandown Park.

Two animals were sold the other day from mares which, together, realised 9,200 guineas (!) when sold under the hammer—Janissary from Jannette, and Simon Magus from Wheel of Fortune. The dams of each of these colts were early runners, and were the property of a nobleman who believed in breeding from very young mares, though, fortunate as were the colors on the Turf, thanks to the trainer, we have no representative racehorse of stamina and standing to associate with the magpie jacket.

Lord Durham is stated to have informed a meeting at Houghton-le-Spring that "Peter Flower will win the Derby." Such flighty vaporings, says *Truth*, are exceedingly foolish, and also mischievous, for they only mislead silly people. Nineteen years ago, Baron Meyer de Rothschild, who then had a splendid stud of horses in training, earnestly recommended his constituents to "follow the Baron," and during the remainder of his life he scarcely won a single race.

The £50,000, £25,000, £20,000, and £10,000 Melbourne Cup sweeps were as thick and as popular as ever in New South Wales and Victoria this year, and that notwithstanding the attempts of the law to put them down. Up in North Queensland, a syndicate of half a score Japanese miners are said to have subscribed half a dollar each, and drawn Carbine for £22,000. They are now back to the land of the Mikado.

So far as we have gone up to now, the present winter seems to me to be as severe as that of 1880-81, when the ground was in most parts of the country so unfavourable to training operations that an animal possessing such moderate accomplishments as Buchanan came out and won the Lincoln Handicap in a canter. Alec Taylor cleverly screwed the grey up to his very best; but the subsequent performances of the Manton horse were not "first chop."

No doubt White, the jockey, will get plenty of riding next season—as only recently Young Hermit, who has this season, fetched 1,050 guineas from ...rshall. The colt shows plenty of ...in races. The same gentleman ...re for 370 guineas. He is of ...t, with good bone.

...beast Pioneer ... to his

NOTICES.



BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.

The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.

These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Manufactured in England by Prout & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store throughout the Australian Colonies.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,

Should immediately have recourse to

EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.

To be had of all Chemists.

GEORGE EADE,

Sole Proprietor.

72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."

THOMSON'S Glove-fitting Trade Mark.



CORSET

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.

Approved by the whole polite world.

ANNUAL SALE OVER ONE MILLION PAIRS.

To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.

NINE FIRST MEDALS.

Manufacturers:

W. S. THOMSON & CO., LIMITED, LONDON.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

PASTA MACK



TRADE-MARK.

For Bath & Toilet Use.

This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*

Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING

IMPROVES	... Complexions.
PREVENTS	... Fever.
PREVENTS	... Sea Sickness.
CURES ...	... Skin Diseases.
CURES ...	... Liver Affections
CURES ...	... Rheumatism.
CURES ...	... Indigestion.
CURES ...	... Headache.
CURES ...	... Biliousness.

It is in the form of a Powder, and when mixed with water makes a cooling and refreshing drink.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH improves the Complexion.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Indigestion.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Biliousness.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Headache.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Rheumatism.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Skin & Liver Affections.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH prevents Fever.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH cures Loss of Appetite.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH a boon to Ladies.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH invaluable in every Nursery.

Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA.

CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE.—Abbey's Effervescent Potash can be ... Bazaars throughout India, ... CHARLES COX & Co., ... large bottle, ...

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

The Superiority of WILKINSON'S Sarsaparilla.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.

See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark

AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

ASK FOR WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W. Established 1829.

SOLD IN SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE BOTTLES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay; and all Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., in India.

JOHN HERRING & SONS,

Manufacturers of every description of

LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,



Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools, Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.

Indenters requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

HERRING & SONS TRADE MARK. WARRANTED CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

Navigation Works: BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

I. HERRING & SONS CAST-STEEL. SHEFFIELD.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.	**EBONITE BLACKING** (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).	**JET BLACK OIL** FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	**POLISHING PASTE** FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

S. ALLSOPP & SONS LTD. TRADE MARK BURTON ON TRENT

ALLSOPP'S LIGHT PALE ALE AND EXTRA STOUT.

ALLSOPP'S LIGHT PALE ALE is specially brewed to meet the public taste for light beers.

ALLSOPP'S EXTRA STOUT only requires to be known to become as popular as Allsopp's Pale Ale.

ALLSOPP'S Sole Agents for Bottled Beers in India, specially brewed for India and specially bottled by the Company, are—

BOMBAY ..... CALCUTTA .... MADRAS ..... LAHORE ..... } MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

KURRACHEE .. MR. H. J. RUSTOMJEE.

COCHIN ..... CALICUT ..... TELLICHERRY } MESSRS. PEIRCE, LESLIE & CO.

COLOMBO .... MESSRS. BRODIE & CO.

CANVAS HOSE PIPING.



The "Union" brand is guaranteed to stand 400 lbs. pressure per square inch.

REGISTERED.

Made specially from long Irish Flax for the use of Fire Brigades, Mills, Railways, Ships, &c., and for use in tropical climates.

It has the largest sale of any hose in the world.

Extensively used by various Departments in H. M.'s Government.

None genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark. Trade Mark.

Sole Agents for India:

GREAVES, COTTON & CO., BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS:

REGENT WORKS, MANCHESTER.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

TRADE MARK



REGISTERED.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*

"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."

"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

BROWN'S "SATIN POLISH."





FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE

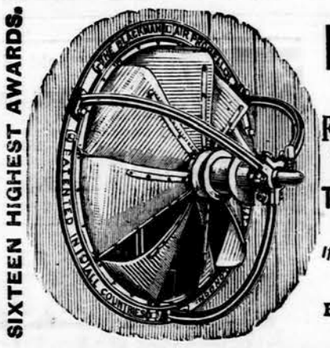
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE

ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING,

Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



THE BLACKMAN Air Propeller

For VENTILATING and COOLING Purposes,

Moves Air in any direction at the rate of about 15,000 cubic feet per horse-power per minute.

THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH" FOR HAND POWER.

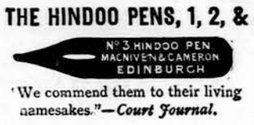
If the necessary data be furnished, we supply free with each Blackman a working tracing of its application, based on wide and successful special experience.

BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO., LTD., 63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."

London Globe.

THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.



"We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE WAVERLEY PEN.



"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*

THE FLYING "J" PEN.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,



The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pens."

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.

2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

"MOLLISCORIUM."

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

FREEMAN'S TRADE MARK REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE. CRAMP. COLIC. NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory iodorised
DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Successeur, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & Cº; *Bombay*: Kemp & Cº; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS—J. ESPIC, 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue
Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs.
Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents, H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SCHWEITZER'S
COCOATINA
The Best and Purest Cocoa.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS
PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.
TRY THEM.
Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,
GUILDFORD STREET, YORK ROAD, LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. Liebig
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

Dr DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Pareut and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into the local practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and nutritive properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SELECTION OF
WINES, SPIRITS, Etc.

Invalid's Port.



Rs. 28-8 per Doz.





Rs. 26-4

THOM & CAMERON'S "O B,"
A cheap Whisky at the price.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
BOMBAY
LARGEST WINE SHIPPERS TO INDIA.
Price List free on application.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears'
Transparent
SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other."

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste
TRADE MARK
LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.
The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.
UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—
CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is
CAUTION.—It has come to the
WHISKIES, that the
poisonous trash
therefo
CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Cº TRADE MARK WHISKEY

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.



HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the fresh Batch of Arab Horses per s. s. "Pagdad" from Bussorah.
Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Polo Ponies and Galloways, &c.—No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable.
DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.
BOMBAY, 21st November 1890.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

Stephens Inks
BEST IN THE WORLD.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889,
GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

TRADE MARK
G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS
Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.
Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.
MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—
BIRMINGHAM.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE
The most refined of all Perfumes. Sweet as the Rose itself. Imitated the world over, but equalled by none.
ATKINSON'S
EAU DE COLO
is now universally preferred to all kinds. It is more fragrant and very much more lasting, but